PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,867—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, MAY 18, 1903. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

HENNESSY'S
THREE STAR
BRANDY.
Insist upon having it.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY 7 P.M. 1903.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	
* INDIA	7911	F. W. Vibert	23rd May
M. L. PENINSULAR	2?4	A. G. Cubitt	30th "
* EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langborne	6th June
M. L. INDIA	7911	F. W. Vibert	13th "
* ARABIA	7903	T. Leigh	20th "
M. L. EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langborne	27th "
* PERSIA	7951	W. A. Wheler	4th July
M. L. ARABIA	7903	T. Leigh	11th "
* CALEDONIA	7582	E. H. Gordon	18th "
M. L. PERSIA	7951	W. A. Wheler	25th "

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

Those marked † M.L. will call at MALTA, MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON, passengers for BRINDISI transhipping as above.

The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers usually there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11-30 A.M. and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports on route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 7th May, 1903.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected. SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.
DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	P. Ivellich	4,119	1st June 1903.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 620.	Rs. [illegible]	Rs. 150.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
b CHINA	F. Messes	6,400	15th June 1903
TIROL	G. Gilmmer	2,771	18th July 1903
a b VINDOBONA	P. Cobol	4,351	25th July 1903

a Will call at Kamaran. b Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.
1st Class Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 488. Saloon Rs. 600.
THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.
1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued for Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.
INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.
The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.
Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 8 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN, VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, YOKOHAMA, AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
TRIESTE	Mercani	5,05[illegible]	23rd May, 1903.

For further particulars, regarding Passages apply to
E. SCARPA, Agent.
Bazoon House, 52, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, 16th May, 1902.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE
(transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
R. RUBATTINO	4,989	M. Saporiti	15th June, 1903.
Doc. BALDUINO	4,960	G. Canepa	15th July, 1903.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return tickets available 2 years	" 900	" 525	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application. Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 800; 2nd Class, Rs. 600. Special Rates for Missionaries, Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port en route.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
ISCHIA	6,000	D. Maganzini.	17th June 1903.

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE Rs. 165, and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.
F. CROCCO, Agent.
Esplanade Road, No. 2

NOTES.

INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND
POLICY
BY
TODARMAR,
Price Re. 1, Postage half-anna
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette," Bombay.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on FRIDAY, the 22nd May, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS, KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "GOALPARA," 2,147 tons, on TUESDAY, the 19th May, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, Karrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein and Bushire, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE AND BUSREH.

S. S. "KATORIA," 1,127 tons, on THURSDAY, 21st May, at 10 a.m.

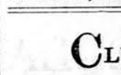
FOR MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, AND DURBAN.

S. S. "NEVASA," 2,998 tons, on or about MONDAY, 25th May.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 16th May, 1902.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.



PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, Free of Charge for Commission.
Latest List of Sailings, Fares, and full Information furnished by return of post, on application.
Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.
Every Assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.
Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.
Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on Application.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
CALEDONIEN	4,232	Marcantetti	4th June 1903.
OCEANIEN	4,259	Guigues	2nd July 1903.
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	Dupuy Fromy	30th July 1903.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Rates. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONKIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "ERNEST SIMONS," 5,707 tons, Captain Dupuy Fromy, to sail on or about the 27th May, 1903.
For further particulars apply to
P. de BURE, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB BLEND WHISKY.

A FIRST CLASS BRAND AT A MODERATE PRICE.
WELL WORTH A TRIAL.
Of all dealers, or of
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co. LD., BOMBAY,
SOLE AGENTS.

BRANDIES.

Shipped by T. HINE & Co.,
COGNAC.
(ESTABLISHED 1763.)

T. HINE & Co.'s
V. S. O. P. BRANDY.
(A very superior Old Liqueur Brandy, imported for the first time in India, 40 years old.)
Per dozen Quarts ..... Rs. 120

T. HINE & Co.'s
3 STARS BRANDY.
(Very superior Old Brandy, 21 years old.)
Per dozen Quarts ..... Rs. 62

T. HINE & Co.'s
PALE ONE STAR BRANDY.
(Used at the Principal Clubs and Messes.)
(9 years old.)
Per dozen Quarts ..... Rs. 50

Sole Agents for India :—
CROFT MODY & Co.,
BOMBAY.

Suppliers by the Bottle :—
DENISON & Co.,
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

EVERY WEAK MAN
SUFFERING from NERVOUS and PHYSICAL DEBILITY should send for a valuable Pamphlet explaining how all Nervous and Organic Derangements may be successfully treated without stomach medication. The method is easy and pleasant, and will effect a perfect and permanent cure. Send in a plain sealed envelope, free of charge. A. E. NORTON, 59 & 60, CHANCERY LANE, LONDON, ENG. over 30 years' continuous success.

A NEW DEPARTURE.

THE WEST END WATCH COMPANY, whose retail business in India has until now been confined to the sale of Watches and Clocks of their own manufacture and bearing their widely-known trade mark, have now opened a new department for the sale of GOLD JEWELLERY of English and Continental Manufacture.

They have now on view at their New Premises, at 11, Hornby Road, a splendid selection of Jewellery of excellent taste and perfect workmanship, which has been selected on the spot in the best manufacturing centres of Europe by a member of the Firm.

THE STOCK COMPRISES

DIAMOND, PEARL AND FANCY STONE NECKLETS, PENDANTS, BROOCHES, RINGS; GEM SET AND PLAIN GOLD BRACELETS, BANGLES, BROOCHES, SAFETY PINS; MUFF CHAINS in a VARIETY of DESIGNS, PLAIN GOLD and GEM SET; ARTISTIC SILVERWARE SUITABLE for PRESENTS, TABLEWARE, TOILET ARTICLES, CARD CASES, CIGARETTE CASES, MATCH BOXES, etc.

Prices will be found extremely moderate, as the WEST END WATCH COMPANY have determined to adhere to the same system of business which has popularised their Watches. All goods are marked in plain figures at net cash prices. The West End Watch Company do not open any credit accounts, and are prepared to offer to cash buyers the full advantage of purchasing at rates which cannot be equalled by firms which have to face the risks and losses incidental to businesses conducted on credit lines.

The West End Watch Company invite the Public of Bombay to call and inspect their Stock. Visitors may do so without being importuned to purchase, and all enquiries will receive their careful consideration.

WEST END WATCH COMPANY,
11, HORNBY ROAD, FORT.
(OPPOSITE THE BOMBAY POST OFFICE.)

ASTHMA SEDATIVE, NEMESIS.
SUBSIDES PAROXYMS in a short time; operates by dissolving the congealed phlegm, renders respiration more easy.
F. S. MADON & CO., 170, Shaikh Memon St., Bombay. Per Bot. Rs. 2-8.

A PERFECT SMOKE.

THE

"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS"

BRAND.

THE "BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS"

BRAND ARE PACKED IN

Boxes of 100, each Cigar being Ringed with a

"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS" Ring

"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS" Extra large, 5 inches Rs. 37-8.

"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS," No. 1, 4½ in. Rs. 31-6.
"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS," No. 2, 4 in, Rs. 29-0

"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS," No. 3, 3¾ in. Rs. 27-8
"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS," No. 4, 3 in., Rs. 24-0

PACKED in BOXES of 50, at an extra charge of Re. 1 per 1,000.

PACKED in BOXES of 25, at an extra charge of Rs. 2 per 1,000.

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION.

McDOWELL & CO. LD.,
MADRAS AND LONDON.

ICES, ENGLISH AND ITALIAN
CAKES AND
FANCY SWEETS.

WE HAVE THE MOST VARIED ASSORTMENT ON PLAIN AND FANCY CAKES FOR FESTIVE OCCASIONS IN BOMBAY.
Our Confectioners are artists and turn out the most artful DINNER-TABLE DECORATIONS in the form of palatable SWEETS ever sold in India.
BREAKFASTS, TIFFINS, AND DINNERS AVAILABLE DAILY.
WINES AND SPIRITS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.
SELECT BILLIARD TABLE.

PEARSE & CO.,
BY APPOINTMENT TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR,
SIRDAR'S PALACE, FORT, BOMBAY.

"CROWN" ORGANS.

A NEW SUPPLY JUST TO HAND.

THE "CROWN" ORGANS have stood the test of time and hard use during the last thirty years.
THE "CROWN" ORGANS are in the fullest sense Instruments of the highest order.
THE "CROWN" ORGANS are sold on terms which are easy, and each style is sold with the absolute guarantee that it is the best that can be made for the Price asked.
THE "CROWN" ORGANS are guaranteed for 10 years, a written guarantee being given with each Instrument sold.
THE "CROWN" ORGANS have original and unique designs of hand-rubbed cases which gives them an elegant finish.
THE "CROWN" ORGANS have a sweet, deep, mellow tone so much desired by true musicians.
THE "CROWN" ORGANS are proof against rats. They are really triple mouse-proof as the bottom of case is closed.
THE "CROWN" ORGANS have valves so made as to prevent squeaking.
THE "CROWN" ORGANS are built of the best material throughout and guaranteed that there is no "Shoddy" used, like blotting paper and cloth, instead of felts and leather.
THE "CROWN" ORGANS are built to stand the test of time and hard use. They will last a long life-time.
THE "CROWN" ORGANS are made to wear and to give satisfaction in every instance.
THE "CROWN" ORGANS are offered at Rs 225, Rs 280, and Rs. 360. Catalogue of details of each style will be forwarded on application to

THE SOLE AGENTS:
MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

OUR SPECIALITIES FOR THE LAST 35 YEARS.
HAMS, BACON AND CHEESE.
AS SUPPLIED TO
GOVERNMENT HOUSES
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, SIMLA AND MADRAS.

HAMS
Finest Home-cured Pale Cumberland

	Rs. a.
From 7 to 24 lbs. each, in Canvas	
(Original weights) ..... per lb.	1 2
Half Ham, Raw	1 4
Whole or half Ham, cooked	2 0
Cooked, cut in slices	2 8

BACON

FINEST WILTSHIRE MIDDLE, HARRIS'S CROWN BRAND ..... Special cure, in Canvas 20-30 lbs. each) per lb.	1 2
Do do in cut	1 2
Do Belly, in Canvas from 12 lbs. each ..	1 0
Do do in cut ..	1 1
CUMBERLAND in Canvas from 10 lbs. each	1 0
Do do in cut ..	1 1

CHEESE
Stilton English Prize Dairy

	Rs. a.
(NOW IN SEASON)	
(Original Weights) from 12 lbs. each, per lb.	1 0
Do do in cut	1 8
AMERICAN	0 12
CAMEMBERT, real, in Glass Jars each	1 4
CHEDDAR, pale loaf (about 12 lbs. each)	0 14
CHESHIRE ENGLISH	1 0
EDAM, DUTCH, whole Cheese	0 12
GLOSTER DOUBLE	0 [illegible]
GRUYERE, finest quality	1 0

FRESH POMPHRET, SALMON, PRAWNS, Etc., Etc., packed in Ice and forwarded to any Railway Station in India.

W. B. GREEN & CO.,
APOLLO BUNDER RESTAURANT,
BOMBAY.

PIANOS
SCHIEDMAYER STUTTGART.
MAKERS to all the Courts of EUROPE.

40 MEDALS AND DIPLOMAS.
GRAND PRIX, PARIS, 1900.
THE ONLY SCHIEDMAYER PIANOS AWARDED GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS
AT CALCUTTA EXHIBITION.
AS THE BEST SUITED TO THE CLIMATE OF INDIA,
THEIR REPUTATION IS STILL TO THE FRONT.
ALL UPRIGHT PIANOS WITH UNDER DAMPER ACTIONS.
SEE PRICE LIST OF TENSE STEEL FRAME PIANOS.

SOUNDY & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

MONGINI BROTHERS.
MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS AND CATERERS,
SPECIALISTS IN
WEDDING, CHRISTENING AND BIRTHDAY CAKES,
ARTISTICALLY DECORATED.
FANCY CAKES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
FONDANTS,
ALMOND PASTE SWEETS,
CHOCOLATES, &c.,
MADE FRESH ON THE PREMISES.
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
CRACKERS, FANCY BOXES AND BASKETS,
SUITABLE FOR PRESENTATION.
ALL ORDERS CAREFULLY ATTENDED TO BY THE MANAGING PROPRIETORS.

MONGINI BROTHERS,
25—27, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THE
FUNNIEST THING ON EARTH !!!
GROTESQUE, AMUSING, AND ENTERTAINING
EXHIBITION OPEN DAILY
from 9 A.M. to 6 P.M. at
SOUNDY & Co., Ld.,
HUMMUM STREET, FORT.
ADMISSION 8 ANNAS.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Austrian Lloyd's S. S. "TRIESTE," from TRIESTE and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed of the Vessel's arrival, and REQUESTED TO TAKE IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their GOODS landed at the Victoria Dock, No. 7 Berth.
The Company's Surveyor, Captain MACFADYEN, will attend every morning to survey Damages, and all Claims in this respect must be adjusted within seven days after the discharge of the Cargo, otherwise they will not be entertained.
No surveys can be allowed after the seven days or on Goods removed from the Landing Shed.

E. SCARPA,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO ARRIVED per S. S. "HIROSHIMA MARU," from SINGAPORE, CHINA, JAPAN, &c., are hereby informed that she is DISCHARGING her CARGO in the Streams. All claims for damages, &c., must be sent to the Office within ten days after the Steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained. No Survey will be held on Packages warehoused or removed from the landing Shed.

T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager, Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Navsari Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 12th May, 1903.

FOR SALE.—A VANILLA ESTATE, consisting of about 5,000 Vanilla Vines, may easily be extended to 20,000. Ample supply of water. Vines flowering freely and maturing large pods. Maiden Crop just picked. Also the following products grown on the Estate: Coffee, Black Pepper, Oranges, Plantains, Sugarcane, Rice, Arecanut Palms, Sagopalms, fruit trees, etc.,
Total area about 87 acres. Apply for particulars to
"VANILLA",
Care of MANAGER of this Paper.

WANTED EMPLOYMENT, as MANAGER of a large property, for a gentleman who studied Agriculture in Germany, and had 15 years' experience in an Estate in India. Also considerable experience in treatment of Horses, Cattle, etc. Would also take up Management of a Dairy Farm or Horse or Mule Breeding Establishment or large Stud. Excellent References.
Offers to be addressed to
"AGRICULTURIST",
Care of MANAGER of this Paper.

WANTED

FOR the Office of the Traffic Superintendent, Eastern Bengal State Railway, Sealdah, a COMPETENT CLERK to take charge of Rates Branch. Good pay to a good man.
Applications in writing, stating nationality, age, particulars of training and experience accompanied by copies of certificates, (which will not be returned) will be received up to the 15th June 1903.
Applicants in the employment of Railways must obtain permission before applying.

C. E. VINING,
Traffic Superintendent.
Sealdah, 14th May, 1903.

NOTICE.

DURING my Temporary Absence from Bombay Captain W. CROWDER will act for me.

F. E. HARDCASTLE,
Marine Surveyor, etc.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay up to 2 P. M. on WEDNESDAY, the 27th day of May, 1903, for the WORK of LEVELLING and METALLING the Fair Ground at Bandora Slaughter Houses.
1. Form of Contract, Specification, &c., may, on payment of Rs. 4, be obtained from the Undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.
2. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 900, to be paid to the Chief Accountant in cash, or public securities, and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender, or of refusal to sign the Contract.
4. A further payment, to make the total deposit equivalent to 10 per cent. on the Contract amount will have to be made by the Contractor whose Tender may be accepted.
5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
M. C. MURZBAN, F.R.I.B.A., M. Inst. C.E.,
Executive Engineer, Municipality.
Executive Engineer's Office, Bombay, 16th May, 1903.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

MESSRS. HENRY S. KING & Co., beg to give notice that on MONDAY, May 4th, 1903, their WEST END BRANCH will be REMOVED from No. 45, PALL MALL, LONDON, to New Premises which they have erected at

No. 9, PALL MALL,
(CORNER OF WATERLOO PLACE.)

NOTICE.

5 PER CENT. HOME PASSAGE DEPOSIT FUND.

THIS FUND has been started by the COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED, to meet a long felt want, and will be found most convenient and advantageous to all concerned. Payments to this Fund may be made in any sum (not less than Rs. 10) and added to at any time at the convenience of Depositors. These subscriptions will bear interest at 5 per cent. per annum and will be available at any time for the BONA FIDE purpose of payment for passage Home; such passage to be secured through the Bank per any line that Subscribers may choose.
For form of application, and other information, apply to
THE CHIEF MANAGER,
Commercial Bank of India Ld. Head Office, Calcutta, or to Branch Managers at Bombay, Karachi, Lahore, London, Madras, Rangoon, and Rawal Pindi and Amritsar and Murree Sub-Agencies.

TAJ MAHAL PALACE HOTEL.
(Apollo Bunder.)

THE following SPACIOUS SHOPS in the new big HOTEL, which will be opened on or about 15th NOVEMBER next, are TO LET from that date or earlier.

SHOP B—(North Wing) next to the Billiard Room; front portion only, area about 1,100 sqr. feet for Hair-dressing and perfumary.—Rent Rs. 200.
SHOP H—On the proposed Strand Road (East) facing the Sea, area about 2,600 sqr. feet, for Curios, Bronzes, Art Furniture, etc.—Rent Rs. 450.
SHOP I—On the Strand Road facing the Sea, area about 2,600 sqr. feet, Books, Newspapers, Stationery, Photos, and Optical Instruments.—Rent Rs. 450.
SHOP J—On the Strand Road, facing the Sea, area about 1,350 sqr. feet, Jewellery.
SHOP K OR L—On the South, area about 609 sqr. feet each, Moneychanging.—Rent Rs. 125 each.
SHOP M—On the South area about 2,450 sqr. feet, Grocery, Cigars, Pipes, etc.—Rent Rs. 375.
The Areas and Positions of the Shops are subject to alteration. For Rent and Other Particulars apply to

A. J. BILIMORIA,
Secretary, Indian Hotel Co., Ltd.,
Victoria Buildings, Fort.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—
Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.
Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

WONDER! Machine in perfect use for 22 years, Singer's Hand Machine, valued Rs. 50, which is in use in my house for past 22 years, has given me every satisfaction and I recommend it to any one requiring a good substantial and easy-going Machine. G. D. Mariman, Vyshad, Deesa.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion, One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

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The amount payable would be Rs.
10,143 | 10,718 | 11,437 | 12,125 | 12,875 | 13,593 | 14,312
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Under instructions from the Administrator General, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 18th instant, at 3 p.m., the effects of the late Mr. E. P. CLOSE consisting of :—
Binoculars, glass beer cup-jug with silver mountings, magnifying glass, cigar mouth piece, gold locket, links and studs, foreign and old Marathi cancelled stamps, paper-knife, scissors and seal in case, D. B. gun by P. Webley & Son in leather case, cartridges, wearing apparel, cheroots, walking stick with silver mounting, leather trunk, dealwood case, &c.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.
THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 18th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods, and the following :—
Household furniture such as dining, camp, writing, dressing and wash-hand tables, sofas, easy chairs, cabboards, iron single bedstead with mattresses, chest of drawer, camera with lense, English made iron safe,
1 chevined cottage piano by Rose & Co., in good order.
1 gold hunting watch by James McCabe.
1 whole plate camera with 3 double slides and quarter plate and folding-stand.
1 X-ray, 12 inches coil with 21 empty battery cells, 1 large and 1 small Ray tube, fluroscope, register and stand—a good rare opportunity for medical men.
By order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of the defaulting indentor Mr. Bishen Dass Sohanlall of Amritsar.—
4538—7925 and 7934—2 cases, each 360 lbs., Imitation yellow Russia Braids.
By order of the concerned, and on account and at the risk of the defaulting indentor, Selvji Ramji, of Vad Gadi, ex s. s. Lusadale—
J. C. & Co. } 55-79—25 bales, each 5 cwts., old mixed news-H. P. & Co. } papers.
By order of the Administrator-General the effects of the late Kanji Valabh, consisting of gold rings, pieces of gold chain, wearing apparel, &c.

AT 2 P.M.
Several gent's bicycles by different makers.
1 Royal Gem lady's bicycle, freewheel, B. S. A. components, with Christy adjustable saddle, implements, in perfect order.
1 second-hand victoria with lamps,
1 strong-built vis-a-vis,
1 glass front circular brougham,
1 second-hand office shigram,
1 pure bred Persian hound, real shikari,
1 English cow.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF 146 BUNDLES DAMAGED BASIC STEEL SHEETS.
TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 19th instant, at 2 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Victoria Dock No. 10 Shed, on account of the concerned—
Ex. s. s. Schwarzenfels.
I A C—146 bundles basic steel sheets damaged by sea water.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

SALE OF 250 BARRELS GREEN COPPERAS.
TO-MORROW TUESDAY, the 19th instant, at 2-30 p.m, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the B Shed, Prince's Dock, by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of the defaulting indentor Shivjee Ramji of Vad Gadi.
Ex. s. s. Australis.
52 H P and Co—1251-1375—125 Barrels Green Copperas, tons 17, 9, 2, 12.
52 H P and Co—1376-1500—125 Barrels Green Copperas, tons 17, 5, 0, 16.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

On SUNDAY, the 24th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Nawab's small bungalow and below Nesbitt Road Bridge, Byculla, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture of the latest design, cottage piano, plateware, glassware by Tessdorf, crockeryware, folding harmonium in glass case, small Chubb's safe, old China and Japanese flower vases, pictures, windproof lamps, Brussels and Persian carpets, etc., the property of H. Dupree, Esq.
Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE BUNGALOWS AT LANOWLI AND PIECES OF VACANT LAND AT LANOWLI AND KHANDALA.
Under instructions from the Administrators to the estate of the late Mr. Meherjibhoy Rustomjee Sorabjee Kharas, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Lanowli, on the premises described as lot No. 1, on SUNDAY, the 24th day of May, 1903, at 3 p.m., the undermentioned bungalows at Lanowli and pieces of vacant land at Lanowli and Khandala suitable for building purposes.
LOT No. 1—LANOWLI PROPERTY.
A piece of land containing 9,036 square yards or thereabouts, registered under new Survey No. 207, together with the bungalow, cookroom, servants' quarters, stable, and a well standing thereon, situate at Lanowli, on the public road near the Post Office and Railway Station and known as "Lanowli Hotel."
LOT No. 2—LANOWLI PROPERTY.
A piece of land containing 4,627 square yards or there abouts, registered under new Survey No. 207, together with the bungalow, cookroom, godown, and a large well standing thereon, situate at Lanowli on the public road from Bombay to Poona and close to Lots Nos. 1 and 3.
LOT No. 3—LANOWLI PROPERTY.
A piece of land containing 3,603 square yards or thereabouts, registered under new Survey No. 205, together with the bungalow and servants' quarters standing thereon, situate at Lanowli on the public road to Khandala.
LOT No. 4—LANOWLI LAND.
All those seven pieces of vacant land situate at Lanowli near the Railway Workshops, measuring about 11 acres, and registered under new survey Nos. 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235 and 237.
LOT No. 5—LANOWLI LAND.
All that piece of vacant land, with a well standing thereon, situate at Lanowli on the way to Sakur Pathar, near the Woodland Hotel, measuring about 5½ acres, and registered under new Survey No. 42.
LOT No. 6—KHANDALA LAND.
All that piece of vacant land measuring about 6 gunthas, and registered under new Survey No. 209, situate at Khandala, on the top of a hill near the Railway Station, and opposite the bungalow of Mr. D. D. Davar, Barrister-at-law.
For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the Undersigned at their office in Bank Street, Fort, Bombay.

On THURSDAY, the 28th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Forbes Street, Fort, opposite Messrs. Gaye & Cotton and Co.'s office, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, plateglware, crockery and glassware, piano, ice-box, Singer's sewing machine, gent's bicycles, windproof lamps, Persian carpets, musical box, cooking stove, pictures, table ornaments, &c., the property of —. W. NOEL, Esq.
The property will be on view four days before the sale.
CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 13th May, 1903.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
AUCTION SALE OF THE MILL BELONGING TO THE UNION SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED, situate at Naigaum Cross Road.
Under instructions from Messrs. Shanker Prasad Hari Prasad and Gira Prasad Hari Prasad, the mortgagees of the Union Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited, Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the mill's premises, at Naigaum Cross Road, on MONDAY, the 1st day of June, at 3 p.m., in one lot.
All the leasehold lands admeasuring 35,233 square yards or thereabouts, together with the buildings standing thereon, and all the machinery such as boilers, engines, spindles, machinery, tools, &c., and other appliances.
The mill consists of 30,000 spindles, and they are in working order.
Catalogues containing all particulars and conditions of sale may be obtained from Messrs Mansukhlal, Jamsetjee and Hiralal, attorneys to the mortgagees, or from the Undersigned.
SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Bombay, 13th May, 1903. Auctioneers.

R. SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.
VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES AND COACH BUILDERS,
GIRGAUM AND GOWALIA TANK ROAD.
Oldest Established Firm in Bombay.
CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.
HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported Iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.
ARABS and C.-BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15), and Double Harness (Rs. 20), and Saddle (Rs. 15), Walers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 20), Double Harness (Rs. 50). Troublesome horses charged extra.
HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale, or for treatment, Rs. 25 per mensem including Syce. Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem, Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 2½. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10. Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.
CRUSHED HORSE FOOD cost in the market, Rs. 6 per cwt., delivered free in Bombay. Special mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley, New Zealand Oats, Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.
ESTIMATES given, and Carriages of every description built of the very best materials, under personal supervision, by skilled workmen.
REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and despatch. Rubber tyres of finest quality only supplied. Carriages greased by contract. Satisfaction guaranteed. Correspondence invited.

NOTICE.
THOSE SUBSCRIBERS who have been hitherto SUPPLIED with the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" through the Cosmopolitan Library, can have the paper by applying to Messrs. VINCENT & CO., 19, Hornby Road, 3rd Floor, Fort, or the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," Head Office.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

LONDON, MAY 15.

SECURITIES—
2½ per cent. Consols ..... 85⅞ 3/16 = — 1-6
3 per cent. Rentes ..... 98 = unchanged
3½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan ..... £108 = do
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper ..... £ 65 7/8 = do
SILVER—
Spot in London ..... 25 1/16 = + 1-16
2 months hence ..... 24 5/8 = + 1/8
Spot in New York ..... 54 1-2 = + 3/8
EXCHANGES—
Paris cheques ..... 25-17 1/2 = + 1
Berlin ..... 20-47 1/2 = — 1/4
New York Demand ..... 4·88 = unchanged
DISCOUNTS—
Bank of England ..... ½ per ct = do
3 months sight Bank Bills ..... 2 1-2 per ct = + 1/8
6 " " " ..... 2 1/2 per ct = + 1/8
3 months sight Fine Trade Bills ..... 3 7/8 per ct = unchanged
9 months sight Fine Trade Bills ..... 3 7/8 per ct = do
INTEREST—
Day to day loans ..... 1 3/4 per ct = do
7 day market loans ..... 3 per ct = do

Sugar.—German granulated 1st Marks 9 7-8. May-June. Quiet.
Metals :—Copper Braziers £72.
Rubber.—Para Rubber, 3s. 10 3-4.
Wheat Club No. 1, 30 3-4. May-June. Business done.
Rapeseed.—Yellow Gusarat 33 1-2 May-June. Sellers.
Rapeseed.—Yellow Cawnpore 35 1-2 May-June. Sellers tone steady.
Linseed Bold 42 1-2 May-June. Business done, tone quieter.
Arrivals.—Steamers Wistow Hall and Marao.
In Liverpool—
Cotton Market closed firm. Surats quiet. Manchester steady. Total sales 15,000. Spot 6·16 plus 6. Sold on speculation and for Export 3,000. Imports 9,000. Arrivals closed easier.

May-June.	June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.
5·86	5·85	5·83	5·67
+4	+3	+2	

Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
5·14	4·86	4·76	4·74	4·73
—3	—4	—4	—4	—4

New York.—

Receipts at the Port	7,000 bales.
Do. last year	3,000 "
Exports to Great Britain	11,000 "
Do. do. Continent	2,000 "
Mid-Uplands	11·59 — 10
Futures, month of July	10·76 — 21
Do. do. December	8·79 — 6

In New Orleans—

Spot	11 3-8 unchanged
Futures, month of August	11·29 — 16
Do. do. November	8·71 — 4
Tone at close	Quieter.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Friday, 15th May 1903 :—

Cotton	9,466 bales.
Wheat	49,820 cwts.
Linseed	17,787 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard seeds	16,487 "
Ghireliyseed	4,577 "
Poppyseed	8,779 "
Groundnuts	Nil
Castorseed	3,924 "
Rice	2,254 "
Myrabolams	2,809 "
Cottonseed	6,823 "

BOMBAY, SATURDAY, MAY 16.

EXCHANGE—Tone firm.

Bank T.T.		1s. 4d.	
Bank Demand		1s. 4d.	1s. 4 1-32d.
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight		D. A.	1s. 4 7-32d.
Do 6 do	do	1s 4 11-32d.	
French Francs 3 do	do	do	170 1-4
Marks 3 do	do	do	138 1-2
Hongkong 30	Days' Sight		126
Shanghai 30	do	do	176
Japan 30	do	do	151 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent., Tone quiet.
Cash ... ... Rs. 98-12
1st Settlement ... ... Rs. 98-12
Money Market—Tone firm.
BANK RATE—

Bank of England since	21st October	4 per cent.
Bank of Bombay do.	19th May	7 do.
Bank of Bengal do.	21st April	6 do.
Bank of Madras do.	21st April	7 do.

SEEDS.

	Rs.	A.	P.		Rs.	A.	P.
Linseed.—Tone quiet.							
Ready		7	6				
Forward		7	7				
Rapeseed.—Tone steady.							
Brown Cawnpore Ready ...	5	12					
Do. Forward ...	5	13					
Yellow Cawnpore, Ready ...	6	1	to	6	2		
Do. Forward ...	6	2					
Yellow Guzerat Ready ...	6	4					
Do. Forward ...	6	4					
Poppyseed.—Tone steady.							
Ready	6	11	to	6	12		
Forward	6	13					
Castorseed—Tone quiet.							
Ready	20	8	to	21			
Forward	22	0					
WHEAT—Tone steady.							
Soft Red Ahmedabad ...	Rs.	28	8	0			
Club No. 1 ...	Rs.	30	4	0			

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.
Tone ... Easier.
Estimated sales ... 10,000
Total imports ... 7,000

May.-June	June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.
5·34	5·31	5·28	5·24
—4	—4	—4	—3

Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
5·10	4·83	4·73	4·71
—1	—3	—3	—3

Jan. Feb.
4·70
—3

COTTON—Tone steady with a moderate business following at current rates.
Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association Limited :—

Growths	Fine	F.-G.	Good	
Bengals H. G. (Ry. terms)	180	170	103	25 May.
Bengals M.G. (Ry. terms)	190	181	...	do
Sind-Punjab (M. G.)	188	179	...	do
Belati M. G.	192	184	...	do
Khandesh M. G.	...	...	180	172 do
Akola M. G.				
Khamgaum do	196	187	...	do
Karanja do				
Damangaum Poolgaum M.G.	201	193	...	do
Nagpur M. G.	204	193	...	do
Broach do	245	238	...	do
Bhownagger do	222	214	...	do
Do H. G.	217	208	199	do
S.-G. Dharwar	...	...	235	do
Westerns	...	...	214	do

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 13th May, 1903, as compared with the statement of 5th May, 1903 :—

LIABILITIES.	May 5. Rs.	A.	P.	May 12. Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid-up	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	1,17,50,000	0	0	1,17,50,000	0	0
Public Deposit, &c.	1,85,11,194	15	1	1,91,07,667	7	1
Other Deposits, &c.	8,22,09,393	8	4	7,97,85,016	1	11
Bank Post Bills, &c	3,33,563	14	6	2,24,700	15	9
Sundries	22,98,096	5	8	22,45,244	11	0
Rs.	13,51,02,117	11	7	13,30,50,619	3	9

ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	1,73,07,134	0	0	1,64,11,418	0	0
Other authorised investment	48,51,770	0	0	47,76,306	0	0
Loans on Govt. and other authorised Securities	3,21,97,371	2	2	3,39,12,837	6	5
Accounts of Credit on do.	1,7·,94,492	9	0	1,71,63,079	4	1
Bills discounted, &c.	2,33,00,623	9	2	2,29,24,663	7	5
Balances with other Banks	12,56,253	1	2	13,45,689	1	11
Bullion	7,178	0	3	2,478	0	3
Dead Stock	18,47,618	0	8	18,44,635	9	5
Stamps	11,556	14	7	11,943	10	4
Sundries	7,35,268	4	8	7,64,556	12	2
Cash, &c., at Head Office	1,58 0,747	2	5	1,60,61,332	5	10
Do. at Branches	1,55,78,266	0	6	1,68,60,365	9	11
Rs.	13,51,02,117	11	7	13,30,90,619	3	9

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Govt. Balance at Head Office	78,349	Increase
Do at Branches	5,18,146	Increase
Other Deposits	24,56,288	Decrease
Post Bills	98,863	Decrease

ASSETS.	Rs.	
Bank's Investments	9,51,181	Decrease
Loans	14,35,456	Increase
Accounts of Credit	7,27,723	Decrease
Mercantile Bills	5,36,076	Increase
Cash at Head Office	27,42,415	Decrease
Do. at Branches	2,83,039	Increase

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.
LONDON, MAY 15.
The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm.
Surats quiet.
Good Bhowngarees ... 4 8-32
The Manchester Market has been strong.
2 3-4 per cent. Consols ... 92 3-16
3 per cent Rentes ... 98
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan ... 108
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers ... 65 7-8
Bar Silver ... 25 1-16

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR ANNOUNCEMENTS OF BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATH and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2, for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line, CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.
BIRTHS.
CORRIE—May 10, at Burmacherra T E, South Sylhet, the wife of A. E. Corrie, of a son.
GHI E—May 13, at No 9 Dalhousie Square, Calcutta, the wife of W T Grice, of a son.
INNES—May 12, at Cluny Hall, Cotacamund, the wife of C A Innes, I C S, of a son.
URQUHART—May 7, at Runi Syedpore, Mozufferpore, Tirhoot, the wife of Hugh E. Urquhart, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.
BACON—NOLAN—April 29, at Mogok, Upper Burma, by the Revd Fr Webinger, K I H, Arthur Lewis Bacon, Burma Ruby Mines, Ltd, to Kathleen St Clair, eldest daughter of Arthur H Nolan, Civil Surgeon, Burma.

DEATHS.
BALLARD—May 10, at Gopalpore, Kangra Valley, Richd William Edward Ballard, the infant son of Wm H Ballard.
BINSTEAD—May 15, at Rajahmundry, of remittent fever, Major Charles Henry Frederic Binstead, 1st Madras Lancers, Ruby Mines, Ltd, to Kathleen St Clair, eldest daughter of Arthur H Nolan, Civil Surgeon, Burma.
BRADSHAW—May 6, at Bandikui, of cancer, Elizabeth, wife of Sergeant-Instructor J Bradshaw, R. W. R, Vol Rifles
BRADY—May 13, at Egmore, Evangeline Violet (Eva), the dearly beloved wife of Abel Brady, Station Master, South Indian Railway.
ROSE—May 12, at Cocanada, Margaret Amy, the dear baby of Mr and Mrs P J Rose, aged 3 months and 12 days.
SUTHERLAND—May 9, Henry Holmes Sutherland, formerly of Calcutta, aged 69 years.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.
Sun rises, 5h 25m. Sun sets, 6h. 27m. High water, 3-14m, 3·57a. Low water, 9-0m. 10·22s.
Aga Khan Hockey Tournament.
Railway Collision Enquiry, Bandora.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Kurdistan entered, and the steamers Pondo and Hermistan left the dock on Saturday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamers Ganges and Idar entered, and the steamers Seaton, Capri, Britannia, and Effelower left the dock on Saturday.

THEFT FROM A HOUSE.—Pralhad Govindram, a dealer in copper and brass, has reported to the police the theft of some pieces of wearing apparel and ornaments of the collective value of Rs. 320 from a box in his house in Narayan Dhuru Street.

FIRE IN A STABLE.—A fire broke out in the stables of Mr. Jehangir Byramjee in Dadar Road on Friday night, and a quantity of grass was destroyed, and the horse was badly burnt. The fire was put out in a short time by the servants. The cause of the fire was owing to the lantern in the stables getting heated.

A RESTIVE HORSE.—While Mr. Hammit of Byculla was driving to the Apollo Bunder on Friday his horse took fright and bolted across the road, and his gharry collided with that of Mr. Sassoon's. The horses were injured and both the carriages were damaged, Mr. Hammit's coachman was thrown from the box and sustained injuries to his head.

THE MURDER AT CHINCH BUNDER.—Yesterday at the Morgue, Mr. P. Byrne, the Corner, resumed the inquest relative to the death of Luxmibai a Hindu woman, who was murdered last week by her husband Yesu Krishna, a bullock-cart driver, at her place of residence at Chinch Bunder. The circumstance under which the murder took place have been reported. Medical evidence went to show that the death was due to the fracture of the skull, the result of blows dealt with a stone or stones. The jury returned a verdict of culpable homicide not amounting to murder.

FIRE IN THE FORT.—Shortly before 8 o'clock last night a great excitement was caused amongst the residents of the Fort owing to an alarm of fire being raised. It appears that on the third floor of the house belonging to Mr. Framjee Hormusjee Mehta on the Frere Road, and occupied by Mr. Sorabjee N. Jussawalla, a kerosine oil lamp gave way from the hook and fell on the ground and caught fire there. The flame was soon put out by the people in the house. Several fire engines arrived immediately on the spot, but they were not used. The damage done by fire is nominal.

ATTEMPTING TO ESCAPE FROM LAWFUL CUSTODY.

BEFORE Mr. anders Slater, at the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday, Mr. Sloane, head of the Criminal Investigation Department, charged Ernest D'Emden with attempting to escape from police custody. Mr. Sloane said that, in virtue of a warrant issued against the accused on charges of cheating he went with Superintendent Saunderson and Mr. McCool to arrest the accused. They went to the "Crow's Nest," Sloane on a hill at the junction of the Tardeo and Mahalaxmee roads. At a very early hour on Saturday morning, Mr. Sloane saw the accused coming out of a stable attached to the bungalow and arrested him, informing him, in reply to his enquiries, who the complainant was, in walking down the carriage drive leading to the public road, accused took a leap and jumped from the carriage drive on to the road, a height of from ten to fifteen feet. Mr. Sloane jumped after him, and they both fell. Accused picked himself up and ran down Tardeo Road towards the mill. Mr. Sloane pursued him. Accused tried to clear a wall on the east side of the road, but failing in that, he continued running a few paces further, tripped, and fell, and was arrested.
The accused, in answer to the Magistrate, said what Mr. Sloane had stated was all true. He was sorry for it.
Mr. Sloane, continuing, said he received serious injury to his knee-cap. Accused was also injured.
A charge was framed against the accused of attempting to escape from lawful custody.
Accused said he lost his presence of mind and was sorry. Immediately after the occurrence he had apologized to Mr. Sloane.
Superintendent Saunderson, in answer to the Magistrate, said the nature of other charge against the accused was that he had been issuing cheques on some banks in Mr. McCool's name to the extent of Rs. 4,000; but he had no funds whatever.
The Magistrate convicted the accused and sentenced him to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

FANCY DRESS BALL AT PAREL.

A FANCY dress ball took place on Saturday night at the G. I. P. Railway, Parel, on the spacious Gymkhana grounds which were tastefully decorated with bunting and china lanterns and brilliantly illuminated with electric lights. Mr. C. H. Lillywhite, the energetic secretary, was responsible for the arrangements and the success of the dance. The programme comprised of 22 dances which was kept up till the small hours of Sunday morning. Among those in fancy costume were the following:—Mr. E. Aclott, Khansama; Mrs. Aldridge, Sunflower; Mr. J. Armstrong, Parsee; Mrs. R. Callaghan; Brahmin Lady; Mrs. Carr, Japanese Lady; Miss Chaver, Oriental Princess; Mrs. T. Clark, Russian Peasant; Mr. Cook, Mexican Caballero; Mrs. Cook, Italian Peasant; Mr. G. Gulder, Parsee Bailiff; Miss Hatten, Starry Firmament; Mrs. A. Hayter, Red, White, and Blue; Mr. H. Hatz, Suttoi; Mr. F. Heard, Chinaman; Mr. T. Huero, Clown; Misses Heaney, which slightly benefited these crops. There was, however, very little rain during the past two months, except in a few districts of East Bengal, and on the whole the season has not been favourable to the oilseed crops.
Area sown.—The total normal area under the various oilseed crops in the Province now stands at 3,344,300 acres. The area cropped in the current year is estimated at 3,037,000 acres, against 3,040,400 acres of the past year. The decrease is due to the drought at the latter part of the sowing season.
Character of the crop.—The district returns, show that of the 45h districts in the Province, only 4 (Birbhum, 24-Parganas, Rajshahi, and Darjeeling) report a crop of 100 per cent. or over; in ten the estimate varies between 90 and 99 per cent.; in eleven the crop is estimated at between 80 and 89 per cent., and twelve others at between 70 and 79 per cent. The outturn in the remaining districts varies between 50 and 65 per cent. of a normal crop. According to the district estimates, the outturn for the Province as a whole amounts to 81 per cent. of an average crop, but many of the district returns appear to be unduly pessimistic, and I am inclined to think that the average outturn for the Province as a whole will not fall below 85 per cent. of the normal.
Gross outturn.—Taking six maunds per acre to be the normal rate of outturn for linseed and rape and mustard, and 4 1-4 maunds per acre for other oilseeds, the gross yield of all the oilseed crops of these Provinces during 1902-1903 amounts to 605,700 tons against 566,100 tons produced in the preceding year.

THE "CROWN OF ARRAGON" DISABLED AT SEA.

ADRIFT IN THE INDIAN OCEAN.

SHORTLY before noon to-day two steamers were signalled coming in from the West, and it was noticed that they were keeping close together. Their progress was slow, and it was not till some time had passed, and the vessels had drawn nearer the harbour that it was seen that one steamer was towing the other. Surmise ran high as to what the disabled steamer could be, and though the leading vessel was recognised as a City Line boat the flag of the other was not familiar. However, on closer approach it was ascertained that the vessel which was steaming in was the "City of Corinth," and the vessel which was in tow was the "Crown of Arragon," of Glasgow. Shortly after the vessels had been moored a representative of this paper boarded the latter vessel, and ascertained from Captain John G. Dorward, the master, the nature of the accident. The "Crown of Arragon," which is owned by the Crown of Arragon Steamship Company, Limited. (Prentice Service, and Henderson), of Glasgow, is a vessel of 2,258 tons gross and 1,474 net register, and was bound from Hamburg for Vladivostock with a general cargo. She left Hamburg on the 1st April, and Port Said, her last port of call, on the 20th and experienced fine weather all the way. Leaving the Red Sea she entered the Gulf of Aden on the 5th May. Rounding the north-east extremity of the African continent, and taking the downward course, the Crown of Arragon entered the 55th degree of longitude on the following day, the 6th instant, when the accident occurred. The sea was smooth at the time with a light wind, and the vessel was proceeding merrily. It was about 1-15 o'clock in the afternoon, and the island of Socotra lay about 220 miles to the west. Suddenly those on board were startled by an unusual vibration, and the engines commenced to race at a fearful speed. Steam was shut off and the vessel brought to, when it was ascertained that she had broken her tail shaft, which, with the propeller, had gone to the bottom. The shaft had snapped short, just outside, and the vessel was in a helpless condition as there was no way of effecting any repairs. Nothing could be done to right matters and those on board could only hope that some passing vessel would turn up. Day after day passed, however, and the vessel drifted about aimlessly. The weather fortunately kept fine. On the third day the smoke of a steamer was seen on the horizon and the vessel passed by at a distance. Signals were run up at the mast-head, but these were apparently not noticed. Two more days passed, and the sixth day after the accident a vessel was seen coming in the right direction. The signals were replied to and the vessel, which proved to be the City of Corinth, from London for Calcutta, quickly drew alongside, and, ascertaining the nature of the accident, took the disabled vessel in tow. This was about 11 a.m. on the 6th instant, and a course was at once steered for Colombo, which both vessels reached, as already stated, at noon to-day. The weather in the Indian Ocean was fine, but on approaching the Ceylon Coast, yesterday, monsoonish weather was experienced. The City of Corinth, will resume her voyage to Calcutta this evening, while the Crown of Arragon will repair here. She has a spare shaft and a propeller on board. The vessel is fully loaded, and a portion of the cargo in the after holds will have to be discharged to tip the vessel, so that the necessary work can be carried out,—"Times of Ceylon" (May 12),

ARRIVAL OF THE R. I. M. S. CANNING.

THE Royal Indian Marine steamer Canning, Commander C. J. C. Kendall, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon which port she left on the 6th instant. She brought Armourer Sergt. Oakley, wife and 3 children, Ordnance Department, one British soldier of the 1st Buffs, and a cargo of 163 logs of timber for Government Dockyard. During the voyage in the proximity of Ceylon she encountered cyclonic weather with rain up to Cannanore, and thence fine weather.

THE proposals "screened" in the halls of the four Inns of Court for call to the Bar on May 6 numbered only forty-eight. Of these nearly one-half (twenty-three) were "Inner" Templars, twenty-five per cent. were members of Lincoln's Inn, ten of the Middle Temple, and three of Gray's Inn. The Hon. Sir W. R. Kennedy, Master Hewlett (also of the Supreme Court), Sir William Paget Bowman, Sir John Baker, Sir Horace George Walpole, K.C.B., Mr. J. M. Yates, K.C., Sir John Buchanan (Judge of the Supreme Court of the Cape of Good Hope), and a sprink

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You are invited to participate in the

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In the course of these advantageous drawings which contain according to the prospectus only 118,000 tickets, the following prizes will be forthcoming, viz:

The highest will be event,

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Premium of 300,000 Marks (about £15,000).

Number of prizes:		Number of prizes:	
1 of 200,000 M	about £10,000	16 of 10,000 M	abt £ 598
1 of 100,000 M	„ 5,000	56 of 5,000 M	„ 250
1 of 75,000 M	„ 3,750	101 of 3,000 M	„ 150
2 of 70,000 M	„ 3,500	155 of 2,000 M	„ 100
1 of 65,000 M	„ 3,250	4 of 1,500 M	„ 75
1 of 60,000 M	„ 3,000	812 of 1,000 M	„ 50
1 of 55,000 M	„ 2,751	1076 of 300 M	„ 15
2 of 50,000 M	„ 2,500	20 of 250 M	„ 12½/—
1 of 49,000 M	„ 2,000	77 of 200 M	„ 10
1 of 30,000 M	„ 1,500	39053 of 169 M	„ 8/9 —
1 of 20,000 M	„ 1,000	9 of 168, 148, 115, 100 M.	
		10883 of 78, 45, 21 Mark.	

in all 59,016 prizes which must be surely won in 7 drawings within the space of a few months.

The highest prize of 1st drawing amounts to Mk. 50,000 increase in 2d. drawing to Mk. 55,000. in 3d. Mk. 60,000, in 4th. Mk. 65,000, in 5th. Mk. 70,000, in 6th. Mk. 75,000, in 7th. Mk. 200,000 and together with the Premium of Mk. 300,000 in the most fortunate case to Mk. 500,000.

The official cost for participation in the first two drawings amounts to £ — 18sh.—d. for a full ticket
„ — 9 „ — „ for half a ticket
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3	Do.	„ 75 „	225
2	Do.	„ 50 „	100
25	Do.	„ 25 „	625
10	Do.	„ 20 „	200
50	Do.	„ 15 „	750
50	Do.	„ 10 „	500
50	Do.	„ 5 „	250
100	Do.	„ 4 „	400
100	Do.	„ 3 „	300
125	Do.	„ 2 „	250
523 Prizes		Total	7,000

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

☞ All communications intended for publications in our columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, MAY 18, 1903.

THE YORK AND LANCASTER REGIMENT.

LIEUTENANT A. H. C. KEARSLEY, D. S. O., of the York and Lancaster Regiment at Mhow, has devoted a portion of his leave out of India to the compilation of a record of the services of his regiment in the South African campaign. Though it may have occupied much of the time he should have been resting, the work will not have been thrown away, since nothing makes more for esprit de corps than placing in the hand of every officer, non-commissioned officer and man a testimony to the gallant deeds performed by his regiment, although those deeds may have been achieved at Orthes or Nivelle, Blenheim or Wilhelmstahl. They were all glorious victories, and that is enough for their successors of to-day who do not display as much curiosity as little Peterkin as to what they were fighting for. The 1st Battalion of the York and Lancaster Regiment was formed in 1758 during the seven years' war out of the 2nd battalion of the old 12th, and until the introduction of the territorial system was known as the 65th Foot. "Nive, Peninsula, Arabia, Lucknow, New Zealand, Egypt 82-84, and Tel-el-Kebir" were emblazoned on its colours before it went to South Africa, and its record was in every way a creditable one. Mr. Kearsey, in his work, does not omit to mention the assistance rendered by the Militia battalion and the Volunteer companies attached to them, and had the 2nd been fortunate enough to accompany them they too would have found their "deeds of derring-do" duly chronicled. The main object of the book is explained by Colonel Kirkpatrick, who until recently was in command of the 1st Battalion, as being to preserve, in narrative form, an interesting memento of the work of the regiment in fighting and trekking and guarding railway and blockhouse lines which fell to their lot during two and a half years. It was not all blockhouse work they had to do. Some of the most exciting incidents of the campaign were shared by the York and Lancasters. They were at Spion Kop, at Wakkerstoom Hill, and Elandsberg. They went out in Sir Charles Warren's division, attached to the Lancashire brigade, and with the "six long days and nights of storm and stress, which were destined to end only in disappointment and dreary casualty lists," began the work of the battalion.

Wisely Mr. Kearsey avoids anything in the nature of controversy. His account of Spion Kop is absolutely free from criticism. So is that of Venter's Spruit, with the exception of one brief passage which served to show that a soldier, even when the fighting fever is on him, is only human after all. Men cannot work without eating, he says, and the problem of feeding one vast army was the cause of many disastrous delays. He regards it as one of the causes which kept the 11th brigade for three days at Springfield after crossing the Little Tugela. Pity, Mr. Kearsey did not give evidence before the War Commission; the Commissariat would have had an unhappy time. On January 19th one short sentence in the regimental record requires no comment. "Fearfully hot day, nothing to eat; rum and biscuits served out at 8 a.m." Then on the 20th "All day long we worked and fought under a hot shell and rifle fire without food or water, only too thankful that we were actively fighting and so could forget to some extent hunger and thirst, the heat of the rocks below, and the blazing sun above." On Spion Kop the men bivouacked the night where they had fought, an issue of rum being served out to do duty for both food and drink; ten men being killed and 73 wounded, while the remainder were famishing. Next day's fighting began while the men were still breakfastless, and bad water only was to be had to drink. Yet men make money out of Commissariat contracts and Transport and Supply officers gain distinction. It would be just to count their failures against their successes, point against point, and deal with them on the net result. Some of each might have been hanged in South Africa had justice been dealt out with an even hand. To starve a regiment is as great an offence as to expose them unnecessarily to fire. Yet the men would have stayed on Spion Kop until there was not one left to tell the tale rather than have left it as they did. The idea of once more turning back from the desired goal was repugnant to them. The will was there among the troops. They were fretting to go forward and cheerfully do their best at the hardest task which they might be asked to attempt. Their hearts were set on relieving the beleaguered town; but they were still hungry, and whenever there was a day's decent food it was so remarkable that down went a record in the diary of every officer who kept one: "Fresh mutton," "good grub," "fresh bread for breakfast."

Feed your soldiers if you would have them fight. Our poor men starved while tons of food lay piled on the wharves. Horses broke down, and unfit brutes were sent to replace them. There was incidentally much rascality in connection with the war, yet we heard of none court-martialled and shot, of no one sentenced to jail for the remainder of his natural or unnatural life. Yet there ought to have been. Mr. Kearsey loyally refers to the withdrawal of the Boers from outside Ladysmith—the result of Cronje's surrender at Paardeburg—as the relief of Ladysmith, and, in all seriousness, quotes General Buller's telegram: "I find the defeat of the Boers is more complete than I had dared to anticipate. The whole district is completely clear of them." They thought the war would be over in another month when the Boers left Ladysmith. So did many another besides the rank and file of the York and Lancasters. They had still hard fighting and worse—long tedious marching and blockhouse duty, most trying experience in the campaign. Mr. Kearsey is a firm believer in the blockhouse system, and reminds his readers that although De Wet called it a "blockhead policy" the Boers confessed that they did not like facing these entanglements since it usually meant having to cut the wires while under fire from a blockhouse on either side. When they had once run the gauntlet of this fire, they hesitated before facing it again in order to re-cross our lines, even when, as often happened, there lay on the other side the country which they knew and where the Kaffirs would cook and cater for them and look after the horses. The York and Lancasters reached Bombay in November last year. They had no share in the general rejoicings which were held in honour of the return of other regiments, and by the time they reached India the war was so far a thing of the past that Bombay gave them no formal welcome. They are at Mhow, now, reinforced by men from home who would doubtless prove, should occasion arise, that they are worthy successors of the men whose places they fill, men who fought and fell, men whose loss the battalion mourns, and to whose bright deeds Lieutenant Kearsey pays eloquent tribute.

MR. KEY ON INDIAN CRICKET.

MR. K. J. KEY, who was Captain of the Oxford University Authentics during their recent tour in India, has in the course of an interview by the representative of "Cricket" unburdened himself of some remarks on Indian Cricket, which in view of the proposed visit to England next year of a native representative team will be read with considerable interest by cricket enthusiasts in India. Mr. Key, in giving expression to his opinion on the strength of a native team, has, however, made a mistake when he states that as the result of a request from our local sporting contemporary, asking the Authentics' opinions upon the subject of a visit of a team of native cricketers to England, the replies were generally that such a team would be quite up to the level of second-class counties. The replies for the most part favoured the idea that the team would render a good account of itself against the weaker of the first-class counties and would not be hopelessly outclassed by Yorkshire, Lancashire, Notts, and Sussex. This was Mr. Key's opinion and it was shared by Messrs. Chinnery and Headlam, the only other members of the Authentics' team, who had any experience worth speaking of first-class county cricket. Refering to the Aligarh College team, which it will be remembered dismissed the Authentics for the smallest total made during the tour, Mr. Key makes the following highly laudatory remarks:—"The Aligarh College eleven was decidely strong in bowling. The batsmen hardly had a chance of distinguishing themselves, for the wicket was wet on the top with what seemed a sort of green clay underneath—a clay which apparently never got really dry. Ali Hussin is a medium-pace bowler, with a great reputation in India. He breaks a good deal both ways, even on a hard wicket, but I don't suppose he would make the ball do much on the Oval. He is distinctly a fine bowler with great command our the ball and a good idea of variation. Shafkat, the other Aligarh bowler, did uncommonly well. He is very fast, and his action is such that I should not think that he would easily tire. On the Aligarh wicket he was deadly, and I remember that he bowled me with a tremendous shooter." Commenting on the form of the native players he had met the ex-Surrey Captain speaks in high praise of a bowler on the ground staff of the Calcutta Cricket Club, who he describes as a magnificent bowler, fast, and, in addition, a fine field. Mr. Key speaks very unflatteringly of the wicket at Delhi which was made on the morning of the match by crowds of coolies, female as well as male, who dug the soil all up, pounded it to a powder, rolled and watered it, and then spread the matting over it.

RECORDS OF RIGHTS IN BENGAL.

A CREDITABLE amount of work was accomplished last year by the Survey Department in Bengal. The year's operations were as a whole well up to the programme previously mapped out. In two instances—Backergunge and Ranchi—small failures occurred, but the circumstances under which work was carried on in these districts were exceptionally difficult. In Backergunge the attitude of the inhabitants was extremely apathetic, and many difficulties arose owing to the nature of the country. The whole tract under survey is intersected by tidal rivers and narrow winding creeks. Moreover a number of the islands where operations were proceeding were reported to be infested with tigers and other wild animals, and these were dangers which many of the men engaged in survey operations did not prove very anxious to face. Then again the tents of the camp were destroyed by a cyclone, and during August cholera broke out, and nearly half of the establishment absconded and did not return. These incidents tended to retard the progress of the work, and we can forgive those in charge of the operations when they report that the year's outturn did not come up to anticipations. In Ranchi also serious difficulties had to be met. The health of the establishment was exceedingly bad, and never more than half of the establishment was fit to work, at one time. Practically every member passed through hospital two or three times, a considerable number had to be invalided home, and a considerable number have since died of malarial fever. This shows that the work of the surveyor in Bengal is attended with grave and serious risks. But in spite of these drawbacks the department was only 96 miles behind the programme in these two districts and this failure was more than compensated for in Monghyr and Kalimpong. In Monghyr the surveyors found that in many districts the demarcation was very bad, owing to the greater portion of the area being deaden and also to the apathy of the villagers. The Srinagar-Bardi Raj villagers knowing that these places were excluded from the operations immediately in hand would not take the trouble to demarcate the boundaries. In consequence a great deal of trouble was experienced. Nevertheless, the health of the establishment remaining good, the year's programme was fully accomplished. The establishment as a whole seem to have done the best, and the Superintendent of Provincial Surveys has every reason to congratulate himself on the result of the year's operations, especially as the programme was much larger than in the foregoing year.

MARRIAGE WITH A DECEASED WIFE'S SISTER.

THE Deceased Wife's Sister Bill has passed through another phase of its fitful existence in the House of Commons where it passed a second reading. This of itself would mean nothing, the Bill having passed a second reading no less than fifteen times, were it not that there has been a great advance in public opinion in the last twenty-five years, and that the Bill is chiefly for the benefit of the poor and the working classes. Since the Bill in its present form passed a first reading in 1901 numbers of influential petitions have been presented to Parliament in its favour, and the great bulk of the clergy of all denominations have expressed themselves in favour of it. Sir Gilbert Parker, who moved the second reading of the Bill, presented to the House a monster petition signed by 75,000 women of Birmingham and the suburbs in its favour. From this we gather that a determined effort is to be made to pass the Bill into law. The opponents of the Bill, principally recruited from the Ritualist party, have hitherto been able to check all attempts in this direction, but sooner or later the stronger party will overcome opposition. For nearly three quarters of a century the Bill has been occupying the attention of Parliament, but the end of its wearisome course may now be in view, and no doubt in a few years the United Kingdom will be like almost the rest of the civilised world in regard to its marriage laws. In every Christian country in the world, except the United Kingdom, marriage with a deceased wife's sister is legal.

AMONGST the passengers who proceeded to Europe on Saturday by the mail steamer Caledonia were Brigadier-General Sir James Willcocks, K.C.M.G., D.S.O., and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice W. H. Crowe.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. & C. I. Railway, for the week ending 25th April 1903, shows an increase on the corresponding week of 1902 of 568,678 maunds and Rs. 94,331 in the earnings.

THE following letter has been received in Calcutta:—Field Marshal Sir George White has been much gratified to receive a telegram of congratulation from the Calcutta Light Horse on his promotion, and begs to thank them for their kindly remembrance.

THE Government has acquired nearly nine hundred acres of the Marquis of Linlithgow's land for the new naval base on the Forth, and negotiations are still proceeding with other landowners in the district in order to put the Admiralty authorities in possession of the entire sweep of St. Margarets' Hope and Rosyth Bay.

DURING the absence on three months' privilege leave of the Rev. T. Scott, Presidency Senior Chaplain of the Church of Scotland, Bengal, from the 14th instant, the Rev. G. J. Caree, B.D., will act as Senior Chaplain at Allahabad, while the Rev. D. H. Gillan, B.D., will act as Senior Chaplain at Fort William.

THE Chemical Examiner of the Government of the United Provinces reports that for 1902 the cases of suspected poisoning that came under the observation of his Department amounted to 296, showing an increase of 31 over the previous year. In cattle poisoning, however, the total was 134 cases, being 30 less than in 1901.

THE Report of Sir Lawrence Jenkins's Committee on the plague inoculation mishap at Malkowal, in the Punjab, has been sent Home to the Secretary of State. It may be remembered that a question was asked in the House of Commons on the subject, and Lord George Hamilton will now be in a position to answer his interrogator. It is not yet known whether the Report will be published in India.

A DURWAN, who had been 25 years in the employment of the Rangoon Port Trust, died recently in his hut in the storeyard, Botataung. It was known the man had been engaged in money lending, so a search was made, and under the floor of his hut in a number of brass vessels was found a sum of Rs. 5,000. A Post Office Savings Bank book showed deposits amounting to a farther sum of Rs. 2,000, while a considerable sum, no doubt, is still out on loan.

THE "Pioneer" gives another account of the melancholy tragedy which took place at Lehra last month. The facts were that Mr. and Mrs. Tulloch had been spending the afternoon at Lehra, and left to drive home about seven in the evening. The three men, Messrs. Godfrey Holdsworth, Howard and Waite after seeing them off, where walking back towards the house, but had only gone a few yards when Waite fell behind, drew the revolver from his pocket, shot his victim, and then turned the revolver on himself, both men falling within a couple of yards of each other. Mr. Godfrey Holdsworth remained alive until 11 in the evening, but never recovered consciousness. The murder, it seems, was undoubtedly premeditated, as Waite must have been carrying the revolver upon him and from the time he left Badaur, one of the bungalows on the estate.

AN accident, which might have had serious consequences, occurred on the afternoon of the 11th instant, near Bekrani station on the N.-W. R. A horse box was being hand-shunted at Larkana station to convey two ponies which Mr. Mountford, the Collector, was sending to Sukker, when a sudden hurricane burst over the district and drove the horse box down some twelve miles towards Karachi. The mixed train was leaving Badrah station, and before any intimation could be given, the driver saw through the whirling sand an object bearing down on him. He had just time in the semi-darkness to apply the vacuum brake, when the horse box caught the engine and mounted up over the cowcatcher, destroying buffer, bufferbeam, lamps and damaging the smoke-box. The makhtyarkar's bavidar, who had stuck to his post most pluckily, was thrown out of the box and sustained a fracture of the base of his skull from which he is not expected to recover. If the driver had not stopped his train in time, there could have been a serious accident, for the momentum of the runaway vehicle may be gathered from the fact that it covered the twelve miles in under twenty-five minutes.

SOME years ago a barrister was defending a prisoner on the Midland Circuit. It was a well nigh hopeless case he had to conduct; but he did his best, and in so doing laid the foundation of a story which will last as long as Stephen's commentaries. "Gentlemen," he said, in addressing the jury, "I will admit that things look black for the prisoner. The watch he is charged with stealing was found upon him. But what does that signify? Has not his conduct throughout been that of an innocent man? Gentlemen, when the constable arrested him what did this poor man do? Did why, he did, exactly what you or I or indeed any innocent man would have done in similar circumstances. He took the high line, and told that constable to go to the devil!" The barrister in question is now one of the most popular and satisfactory of his Majesty's judges—Mr. Justice Lawrence.

PEDESTRIANS OF THE PAST

THE HISTORY OF A FAMOUS SPOR

THE Stock Exchange walk to Brighton, w is arousing so much interest in London, the "Daily Express," would have been thou not very remarkable twenty-five years ago.

For the greater part of the nineteenth centu pedestrianism was one of the most popular spor in the whole country. Great dandies competed for huge bets and Corinthians matched men that they hired and trained against each other. Indeed, a glance at the old files of any sporting paper will discover any number of wagers and matches, some of them of the maddest description. To walk in some quaint costume, to push a barrel, to roll a wheel, to trundle a hoop, to carry a boy on the shoulders, all of these eccentricities were common enough. The decline of pedestrianism is mainly due to two causes; first, that the professional "pe s," got into bad hands, and the sport became, so outrageously unfair as to drive away honest men from participation in it; secondly it was too slow a mode of progression for the hurry and hustle of the times. In days of expresses and cycles and motor cars people even grumble at the pace of the horse. Men do not walk, as they used to do, for health and exercise. It is altogether too tedious an amusement. Men golf and cycle, play cricket and football, tennis and lacrosse—anything, indeed, rather than walk. The walking tour, the country ramble have gone out of fashion, and with them pedestrianism has also disappeared. Yet the old "peds" did some remarkably fine performances, and it is interesting to recall some of their successes.

THE PALMY DAYS.

The best days of long-distance walking were between 1877 and 1887. During the greater part of that period the sport had the late Sir John Astley as its director-general, and flourish exceedingly. Then it was that Billy Howes, Corky, Vaughan, Blower Brown, Jack Hibberd, Harry Thatcher, the Hancocks, George Littlewood, and E.P. Weston were at their best; while later on came Munro, Griffin, Franks, and Raby. On his public performances Littlewood stands out from the rest as a long-distance walker. At Sheffield in 1882 Littlewood covered 531 miles in 138hrs. 48mins. 30secs. fair heel and toe, in six days and nights; and this magnificent performance has never been beaten. Littlewood was only defeated once in contests of this nature, and that was by Sam Day, of Birmingham, in 1879; but that was under "go as you please rules." Littlewood made a considerable sum of money, both here and in America. Of the others, Billy Howes was about the best, for though Weston accomplished a number of fine performances, they generally were undertaken against time without competitors, and afforded little guide as to how he stood with his contemporaries. Up to one hundred miles Howes was well-nigh invincible; and the best time made at the distance —18hrs. 8mins. 50secs —still stands to his credit. He was, when he liked, a fair walker; but later in his career his style was open to question. Indeed unfair walking gradually became general among the professionals, and even so fair a heel and toe performer as J. W. Raby was forced by his rivals into lifting.

FROM WALKING TO TROTTING.

Raby started as an amateur. He entered the amateur championship of 1881, and caused great surprise by beating the American wonder, E. E. Merrill. Afterwards he joined the professionals, but continued to walk with scrupulous fairness for a time; but in his latter competitions he trotted like the rest. The late Henry Sampson ("Pendragon"), writing in the "Referee," deplored the fact that a walker of Raby's class should resort to such tactics. Raby, in a letter to that journal, justified his action on the ground that he had walked second to runners long enough, and meant to do as the others did. Jack Hibberd was another man whose style degenerated as his years increased. He claims the existing record for fifty miles, his time being 7hrs. 54mins. 16secs. This was accomplished at the Agricultural Hall on May 14, 1888, and without stopping Hibberd lowered all the existing figures up to seventy mile, which distance he covered in 11hrs. 38mins. 35secs. The Chester man, Harry Vaughan, was always to the fore in those old-time contests, and his ability is proved by his record of 140 miles in 22hrs 36mins. 25secs., made at the Pomona Palace, Manchester, on March 19, 1880. Of the later walkers, Harry Munro was by far the best. How good he was will never be known, for he could never get a match except impossible terms. In every challenge issued through the sporting Press by the walkers of his time, the words, "Munro barred," invariably appeared; and at the last public race for eight hours, held at Tufnell Park some ten years ago, the promoters had to refuse his entry to secure a field.

THE FATAL MONDAY.

That particular race is notorious for having extinguished the claims of professional walkers to public support. The riffraff of the kingdom seemed to have assembled there, and it was a bad day's outing for the unwary sportsman possessed of valuables. There was a huge crop of empty purses in the areas of the adjoining houses next morning and since that fateful day, known locally as "Black Monday," no attempt has been made to hold a similar event in the metropolis. Griffin won the race, and covered just over fifty miles; but good judges never considered him a fair walker, and it is possible that in the condition which prevailed the lap-scoring was not altogether without question. In the "go as you please" races of the time Charles Rowell was a very fine performer, and won some big events both here and in America. The little Cambridge man created records at various distances, and won many prizes. Littlewood could run as well as walk, and at New York in December 1888 he covered the extraordinary distance of 623 miles, 1 320 yards in 144 hours. George Cartwright of Walsall was another "wobbler" of the period and in a six-days' race at Westminster Aquarium in February 1887 he made new records from 41 to 61 miles. The American brigade were always to the fore in these long distance events and the pick of the Yankees were J. Hughes and D. Fitzgerald, of New York, and J. Albert Cathcart) of Philadelphia. Another competitor from over seas was Joe Scott, of New Zealand. This man had the distinction of winning the last six-days' walking race ever held at the Agricultural Hall. This was in May 1888, but by this time the public had become tired of these contests. Indeed with few exceptions, they had degenerated into disgusting exhibitions. No one cares to pay that he may see a man exhausted by his hours of walking lifted out of his bunk placed half-blind and tottering on the track, and gives a shove to keep him going. Yet this is what actually occurred on more than one occasion. A. W. Sinclair a complishe some good performances at Lillie Bridge about the time the professional boom was on and set up several records, which, however, have never been attacked, and possibly never will be. His record of 8hrs 25mins 25secs, for 50 miles, made at Lillie Bridge in 1879, remains unbroken, to this day, and in August 1881 he covered 120 miles in 23hrs. 52mins. 2secs Another fine walker of that period was W E A Coston, whose record of 4hrs. 46mins. 52secs for 30 miles is still unbeaten The first authentic figures for fair heel and toe walking from Westminster Clock Tower to the Brighton Aquarium were made by J. A. Mackintosh in the Polytechnic Harriers open walk on April 10 1888 Mackintosh covered the distance in 9hrs. 25mins. 8secs. These figures remained undisturbed for eleven years but on April 10 1897 E Knott covered the same distance in 8hrs. 56mins. 44secs. This spring J Butler wiped out Knott's record in the Hairdressers walk on March 14 by doing the journey in 8hrs 43mins 16secs. Whether the Stock Exchange walk and the several imitations which have cropped up will give a fillip to long distance events can only be proved by time At present it would seem that the May Day competition is only a passing craze.

THE number of people on famine relief in the Central Provinces, is virtually at a standstill, the total having fallen this week from 60,102 to 59,693. The number of workers has diminished by 2,348, but the number of recipients of gratuitous relief has risen by 3,939.

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

TRADE WITHIN THE EMPIRE.

THE COMMERCE OF THE COLONIES.

GERMANY AND CANADA.

THE QUESTION OF RETALIATION.

THE PARTING OF THE WAYS.

SPEECH BY MR CHAMBERLAIN AT BIRMINGHAM.

LONDON, MAY 16.

Mr. Chamberlain, in a speech made at Birmingham last night, strongly condemned the interpretation of Free Trade which prevented England, favouring her Colonies as retaliating against those countries penalizing the Colonies favouring England. He hinted that consolidation of the Empire by relations of interest would be the main issue of a general election.

On Imperial policy during the next few years would depend whether the Empire stood together or fell into separate States selfishly seeking their own interests.

The business of British statesmen was to do every thing even at some present sacrifice to keep and increase the trade of the Colonies even if other trade was thereby lessened.

It depended, he said, on the way we treated the Colonies' offers of preferential tariffs whether that policy would be developed or withdrawn.

Referring to Germany's retaliation against Canada he said dictation and interference of foreign Powers had been justified by the belief that we were unable to defend our Colonies. That this new position was not contemplated by Bright and Cobden, who, if alive now, would not hesitate to conclude a Treaty of preference with our own children.

The country ought not to be bound by any technical definition of Free Trade so far as our fellow subjects are concerned, and we should not hesitate to retaliate wherever the interests between the Colonists and ourselves are threatened by others.

In conclusion he said he did not think that a general election was near, but the issue would depend on whether the people were prepared to do all that was necessary, even occasionally against their prejudice, to consolidate the Empire.

Mr. Chamberlain's speech is regarded as marking an epoch in the fiscal relations between the Mother Country and the Colonies and raising the issue whether world-wide Free Trade is in accord with the country's best interests.

The newspapers say that it is a stand made for the parting of the ways.

The speech forces the country to take up seriously the question of Free Trade.

RUSSIAN CRUSADE AGAINST JEWS.

EXPULSION ORDINANCES ENFORCED.

37,000 JEWS FORCED TO QUIT.

LONDON, MAY 15.

There is a marked recrudescence of anti-Semitism in Russia.

The old expulsion ordinances are being enforced at Kieff, and thirty-seven thousand Jews have been forced to quit and seek refuge within the southern pale.

A reign of terror exists in some cities, and the Provincial Governors do little to protect the Jews from the violence of the mobs who are incited by the anti-Semitic organs.

Large numbers of Jews are emigrating from Russia to Great Britain and America.

THE MOROCCO INSURRECTION.

TROOPS CONVEYED BY BRITISH STEAMER.

REBELS DEMORALISED.

LONDON, MAY 16.

The Moorish troops sent to Tetuan on board a British steamer entered the town unopposed to the great joy of the inhabitants.

The rebels are demoralised, and have suffered heavy losses.

The garrison has now assumed the offensive.

THE AUSTRALIAN STRIKE.

END OF THE STRUGGLE.

INTENSE RELIEF IN VICTORIA.

LONDON, MAY 15.

The strike at Melbourne has ended.

Intense relief is felt in Victoria at the termination of the strike which the leaders admit is due to the drastic Strike Bill.

The Australian Parliament adjourned to-day amid loud cheers for the Premier.

THE SOMALILAND EXPEDITION.

THE OFFER OF THE KAFFRARIAN RIFLES.

REINFORCEMENTS UNNECESSARY.

LONDON, MAY 16.

In reply to the offer from 200 of the Kaffrarian Rifles to serve in Somaliland Mr. Brodrick said that General Manning had cabled that no reinforcements were at present required but the offer would not be forgotten in case of necessity.

THE DEPUTATION ON MR. BALFOUR.

MR. CHAPLIN'S PROPOSALS.

NO CONCESSION OFFERED.

LONDON, MAY 15.

Mr. Balfour, replying to the deputation, which waited on him to-day, deprecated the heat with which Mr. Chaplin had introduced the subject, and combated at considerable length the arguments set forth by the deputation, and concluded without making any concession to its wishes.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

FIGHT BETWEEN TURKS AND ALBANIANS.

LONDON, MAY 17.

The Turkish troops advancing to Spek, the Albanian stronghold, were attacked by the Albanians, and many were killed and wounded on both sides.

The inhabitants of Spek have submitted, but many Albanians still hold the mountains.

THE EDUCATION BILL.

A COMPROMISE EFFECTED.

LONDON, MAY 15.

A compromise has been effected with regard to the Education Bill, the Government having agreed to an arrangement, reducing the number of Borough Councillors, and giving the County Council an absolute majority.

THE ISLINGTON TOURNAMENT.

A DELHI DURBAR PAGEANT.

AN IMMENSE SUCCESS.

The grand Military Tournament at the Agricultural Hall, Islington, opened to-day, the great feature being the Delhi Durbar pageant reproducing in the most admirable manner the ceremonies and fetes at Delhi.

The whole show is an immense success.

The King and Queen visit the Tournament to-morrow.

BULGARIAN NOTE TO THE POWERS.

TURKISH EXCESS IN MACEDONIA.

BULGARIAN CABINET RESIGNS.

The Bulgarian Government has sent a Note to its representatives abroad requesting them to call the attention of the Powers to the excesses committed by the Turks in Macedonia, thus rendering useless Bulgaria's efforts to restrain the Macedonians.

LONDON, MAY 16.

The Bulgarian Cabinet has resigned.

COUNTY CRICKET.

YORKSHIRE BEATS ESSEX.

OTHER MATCHES ABANDONED.

Yorkshire has beaten Essex by 261 runs.

The matches between Warwickshire and Lancashire, Worcestershire and Surrey, and Gloucestershire and Notts had to be abandoned owing to rain.

A HOT WEATHER CAMP.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 16.

An important move is being made in the direction of giving a better climate to the British troops during the hot weather, in the formation of an experimental camp for the Quetta Garrison at Ziarat. This will be opened from the 1st proximo to 15th September. Six hundred men will be sent there in the first instance, and this number will be augmented hereafter if the site proves suitable.

BETTING ON THE DERBY.

CALCUTTA, MAY 16.

A London cablegram, dated May 15th, gives the following as the latest betting on the Derby :—

11 to 8 on Rock Sand.
6 to 1 against Vinicius.
8 to 1 against Mead.
10 to 1 Flotsam.
25 to 1 Kroonstad.

MR. FINDLAY'S SAD DEATH.

A VICTIM OF CHOLERA.

Mr. Charles Farquhar Findlay, Chief Engineer of the East Indian Railway, died of cholera yesterday at the General Hospital, and will be buried this morning.

A telegram published in our Saturday evening's issue stated that it was Mrs. Findlay who had died of cholera. This, we were informed by a wire from our correspondent yesterday, was due to an error on the part of the "Englishman."

FALL FROM A DOG-CART.

BANGALORE, MAY 17.

While returning from a massed bands performance in Lal Bagh last night, Major Churchill, 4th Madras Pioneers, was badly thrown from his dog-cart, opposite Bishop Cotton's School, and was carried into the Officers' Mess of the 1st Moplah Rifles in the neighbourhood where medical aid was obtained. The accident was due to a bullock cart on the road swerving unexpectedly.

A RIDING ACCIDENT.

Mr. J. Ingle, late of the Madras Bank, was thrown from his horse, a buck-jumper, on the ride near the 9th Madras Infantry Barracks. It is feared he has sustained certain internal injuries. A party of sepoys carried him home in a blanket.

THE MAHARAJAH OF MYSORE.

The Maharajah of Mysore and officers of his Government are expected to return from Ootacamand on Wednesday. Sir Donald Robertson returns a few days later.

ENTRIES FOR THE MYSORE RACES.

The second entries of the Mysore Races, which closed last night, have been most satisfactory. The final is expected to be better still.

We regret to learn that Mr. Findlay, Chief Engineer of the East Indian Railway, died of cholera on Friday in the General Hospital at Calcutta. Mr. Findlay had only held the Chief Engineership since March, when he succeeded to it on the retirement of Mr Stone. Another death from cholera is reported from Dehra. Mr. R. H. Dobree, a young officer of the Forest Department, was seized while out in the jungles at Kansrao and died on Saturday morning.

POONA COFFEE SHOP CASE.

CHARGES FRAMED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, MAY 16.

The case in which Chaganlal Manchand of the firm of Jamnadas and Co., Regimental Bankers to the R. F. A., charged Roshanali and Sadakali with forgery and fabricating false evidence came before Major Leslie to-day.

His Honour stated that he had decided to frame charges against both the accused. Sadakali was charged as follows : "On or about the 26th day of April, 1903, you instigated Gunner Welsh, R. F. A., to make two false documents with intent to support the claim of Roshanali to be direct supplier of goods named therein, and there by committed an offence punishable under Sections 114 and 465 of the Indian Penal Code.

The charge against Roshanali was that on the same date, "You engaged with Sadakali and Gunner Welsh in a conspiracy for making false documents with intent to support your claim to be direct supplier of the goods named therein under Sections 109 and 465 of the Indian Penal Code."

After an adjournment Mr. K. A. Ghaswala, Barister-at-law, produced his list of witnesses. The Court, on reading the list, said that Lieut. Martelli was away from Poona, but that if he return to Kirkee during the progress of the case he could be summoned.

Some remarks were made regarding Gunner Welsh, when the Court stated that he had not been discharged, and some question was raised as to his being allowed to appear as a witness.

Major Leslie said his statement was already before the Court. Counsel for the defence said that as his statement was taken as an accused person he could not be cross-examined thereupon. The defence then cited the following witnesses for the 20th instant :—Captain Eaton-Evans, Adjutant R. F. A. ; Lieut. Martelli, R. F. A. ; Qr.-Mr. Sergt. Grudgins, R. F. A. ; and Gunner Eldridge, R. F. A.

The case was then adjourned to Wednesday.

THE POONA BOXING TOURNAMENT.

The following are the names who are entered for the Poona Boxing Tournament which commences on Monday next :—

BANTAM WEIGHTS.

Pte. Scurr, Suffolk Regt.
Dr. Neat, "G" Battery, R. H. A.
Pte. Cotton, Warwicks.
Lce.-Cpl. Blackman, 10th Hus.
Pte. Jones, 10th Hus.
Pte. Edwardes, 10th Hus.
Pte. Bluck, Lincoln Regt.
Pte. Cockerton, The Buffs.
Pte. Pearse, do.
Pte. Bowyer, do.
Pte. Brigsby, do.
Pte. Ainger, Welsh Regt.
Dr. Miller, "L" Bty., R. H. A.
Lce.-Cpl. Gaffney, Con. Rangers.
Pte. Golding, Wilts. Regt.
Pte. Higgins, York and Lanc. Regt.
Pte. McDougall, Oxford L. I.
Pte. Beman, "Gordons."
Pte. Ashmuch, East Surrey Regt.
Pte. Stock, Royal Welsh Fus.
Pte. Fieds, Con. Rangers.
Pte. Hunt, Border Regt.
Pte. Ramsden, 15th Hus.

LIGHT WEIGHTS.

Pte. J. Banney, Bedford Regt.
Dr. Cook, "G" Battery, R. H. A.
Lce.-Cpl. Smith, 1st Devons.
Pte. McDougall, Oxford L. I.
Br. Robson, 60th Batt., R. G. A.
Corpl. Baxter, Warwicks.
Pte. Nicholson, Welsh Fus.
Pte. Warr, The Buffs.
Pte. Bolton, Lincoln Regt.
Pte. Ainger, Welsh Regt.
Pte. Titt, Wilts. Regt.
Pte. Pounds, Do.
Pte. Scholes, York & Lanc. Regt.
Pte. Higgins, Do.
Gr. Deany, 40th Bty., R. F. A.
Gr. Chapman, "G" Bty., R. H. A.
Lce.-Cpl. Haynes, Essex Regt.
Pte. Sims, Gordons.
Dr. Thomas, 55th Bty., R. F. A.
Cpl. Blake, Royal Fus.
Pte. Preston, Border Regt.
Corpl. Young, 15th Hus.

MIDDLE WEIGHTS.

Gr. Jones, R. G. A.
Pte. Ryan, Oxford L. I.
Pte. Jones, Warwick Regt.
Corpl Smith, 10th Hus.
Pte. Hot, The Buffs.
Pte. Broughton, Lincoln Regt.
Pte. Greetham Do.
Pte Cundick, Welsh Regt.
Br. Gribson, 12th Bty., R. F. A.
Lce.-Cpl. Regan, Connaught Rangers.
Lce.-Cpl. Ranger, Welsh Regt.
Pte. Williams, Wilts. Regt.
Pte. Dance 1st Glosters.
Pte. Stephenson, Gordons.
Pte. Clayton, Lincolns.
Lce.-Cpl. Holloway, Royal Fus.
Lce.-Cpl. Keenan, 75th Bty., R. F. A.

HEAVY WEIGHTS.

Lce.-Sergt. May, Suffolk Regt.
Corpl Smith, 10th Hus.
Pte. Smith, Lincolns.
Pt. Campbell, The Buffs.
Pte. Greg, Wilts Regt.
Cpl. McKenna, 75th Bty., R. F. A.

OFFICERS' CONTEST.

MIDDLE WEIGHTS.

Lieut. Trenchard, R. E.
Lieut. MacWilliam, Gordons.
Lieut. Lee, The Buffs.

LOCUSTS IN DHARWAR.

POONA, MAY 17.

Locusts have made their appearance between Dharwar and Gadag. All big trees and fields are covered, and they are flying from one field to another. The cultivators are in panic.

THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF BANGALORE.

BANGALORE, MAY 16.

Colonel A. F. Dobson, I. M. S., takes charge of the Principal Medical Officership of Bangalore and the Southern Districts on Monday, vice Colonel Branfoot, retired.

APPROACH OF THE MONSOON.

There are mild indications here this morning of the approach of the south-west monsoon after sundry thunderstorms in and around Bangalore during the past week.

The following is published in Bengal Presidency District Orders :—The existing contract with the P. I. S. N. Co., is renewed for a further period of 10 years, from 30th April 1904. With a modification to meet the altered conditions, under which steamers of this line have ceased to call at Aden, and with the addition of a clause binding the B. I. S. N. Co., to deliver stores in as good condition as when shipped, the renewal of the contract will be on the same terms and rates of passage as the existing one.

POLO IN ENGLAND.

THE SEASON'S PROSPECTS.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MAY 1.

By a unanimous consensus of opinion, the London Polo Season, which begins to-morrow, will be a record one. All the clubs are already open for play, and at Harlingtam this week the Trial Handicap is being fought out on the American system of "no off-side." This is by way of an experiment which is not likely to be repeated.

Many causes tend to make the coming season most interesting. To mention some, there are, of course, in the first place, the alterations in the Polo Rules, decided upon at the meeting of the Harlingham Club Polo Committee held in February last. The most important of these is the new rule for a dangerous foul, the penalty now being a free hit at the ball fifty yards from the back line of the side causing the foul, or, if preferred, from where the foul occurred. A severe penalty but a salutary one ! Stick-crooking is now only to be permitted when the adversary is "in the act" of striking the ball. In some quarters it is anticipated that this rule will be difficult to carry into practice. The bye-law as to the prohibition of blinkers, or spurs with rowels, is now incorporated in the Rules, with the addition that no pony blind of an eye may play. On the whole the alterations meet with general approval.

The tabulation of a list of English players, 27 in number, who, the Harlingham Club consider, should be barred on recent form under the conditions of certain restricted competitions, whilst being a compliment to the players mentioned, is in many ways insidious. Presumably they are the 27 best players in England in the opinion of the Harlingham Club. Yet it would not be difficult at the present moment to get together a team who could hold their own against any four of the English players enumerated in the list, with the exception of 10 or 12. Some are unquestionably in a class above all others, but only a very few.

From all the clubs most satisfactory reports continue to come in. Everywhere membership is increasing, club improvements are being effected, and lengthy lists of fixtures have been arranged. The semi-finals and final of the Inter-Regiment al Tournament are to be played at Harlingham in the week ending July 11th ; at Ranelagh the Subalterns Cup Tournament takes place from July 20th to the 25th ; at Roehampton the Regimental games of the Household Cavalry will be played on Mondays and Tuesdays. Amongst the Regiments playing at Aldershot will be the 13th, 14th, and 18th Hussars, the Guards Brigade, and the Royal Fusiliers. In Ireland the All-Ireland Military Cup, which has not been played since 1899, will be revived. The demand for polo ponies is very keen, and those coming under the hammer at Tattersall's are averaging good prices.

The Harlingham Polo Committee has been reorganized as suggested at the meeting held on the 19th February last, with the exception that Ranelagh has declined to nominate a member. This decision is causing much curious speculation. Everyone is asking in what way the Ranelagh management consider themselves to be aggrieved, especially as of the members now constituting the Harlingham Polo Committee no less than 11 are also members of Ranelagh. Most people are more amused than annoyed.

The War Office Committee Report, dated July 21st, 1902, which has only recently been made public, has created a wild flutter as far as its recommendation is concerned that Inter-Regimental Tournaments should be forbidden. That the report did not cause consternation is largely due to the speech made by Lord Roberts on the occasion of the Harlingham Dinner to the American Team last year, when he said emphatically that he was in favour of the game and that he thought it "a very great advantage in regiments that there should be polo." The Commander-in-Chief's statement on that occasion is the more pointed, as when making it he must have had an inkling of the probable nature of the report. Soldiers, consequently, are little perturbed, pinning their faith to Lord Roberts, and wisely declining to meet trouble half way.

The American matches last year, coupled with the abnormally wet weather which necessitated so many postponements, did much to spoil sport, so many players were attracted from Ranelagh and Roehampton to watch the American team. This year a large contingent have been released from duty in South Africa, and so with good luck all the Clubs should be in full swing from the start to the finish of the season.

CUSTOMS CIRCULARS.

The Secretary to the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department, under dated the 2nd May 1903, writes to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Financial Department :—

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 53 T. F., dated the 16th April 1903, requesting a decision on the question whether Box backs and swells and rough Bobbin ends, which are imported for use in jute mills, should be regarded as component parts of machinery, and be exempted from customs duty.

In reply, I am to say that the Government of India are of opinion that Box backs and swells, when unshaped are liable to customs duty but that, when shaped, they may be correctly described as components parts of the power looms and be admitted free of duty.

The same principle applies to rough Bobbin ends. It would appear that, in their unshaped form, they are merely blocks of beech wood of a certain size, and have no special character warranting a presumption that they will be used for a particular purpose only. They are, in the opinion of the Government of India, liable to duty.

And to the Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Revenue Department, he writes:—

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 20-M., dated the 14th April 1903, regarding the payment of drawback on certain guns and photographic apparatus imported by . . . . in December last, and on a rifle and a gun imported by . . . . in October last.

It appears that the conditions on which drawback is payable under section 42 of the Sea Customs Act, VIII of 1878, have been fulfilled in these two cases ; but that the goods were not shipped as cargo, and were not therefore entered in the export manifest. The exporters are accordingly debarred by the provisions of section 50 (a) of that Act, from any legal claim to draw back.

I am to say that His Excellency the Governor-General in Council sanctions the payment of drawback of seven-eighths of the duties in the two cases under reference, and that in future the provisions of section 50 (a) of the Sea Customs Act may be waived in favour of articles exported with the owners as personal baggage.

Reports reach us from Cachar and South Sylhet of a series of systematic robberies and thefts from tea-gardens. One planter has had his safe broken open and all the contents stolen and there appears to be a general feeling of insecurity. Many complaints are being made with regard to police inefficiency. To add to their trouble planters are by no means certain about the prospects of their crops.

The work of excavating and clearing the site for the Howrah Railway Station Extension is being rapidly pushed on with. If the whole pile of insignificant buildings were removed and a station worthy of the city erected there might be greater cause for rejoicing but the travelling public, which in these days is a term which excludes few, will be pleased to learn that the arrangements contemplated at Howrah when the present extension is completed will be of a much more convenient character than those now obtaining there.

FEMININE SIMLA.

(FROM A LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 13.

The "Not-at-Home" boxes here are so inviting and quaint, depending from trees and resting on khud sides—and they are picturesque, too, of much variety in colour and design—not like the solid boxes of the plains which bear a depressing resemblance to the poor box in Church.

The accomplishment of one's calls is a veritable labour.

And the worst of it is Simla is so large and people so invariably out that the caller and called upon rarely meet till chance or design throw them together later, and till then it is very difficult to place them. One gets to know people by sight long before one can put names to them, or else one puts the wrong names, and it is quite a shock when for weeks one has imagined a lady to be Mrs. Dash to find she is in reality Mrs. Blank, or some one else.

The Municipality should give a big official walk round at the beginning of the season at which the guests should wear their names upon their backs, or better still have their durwaza-band boxes slung on. Then one would drop one's paste-board in the slot, calls would all be accomplished in one day, and one's curiosity satisfied.

But it is too bad to write nonsense when I should be describing the beauties of this "pleasant mountain-land."

Simla is very beautiful though lacking the variety of Darjeeling vegetation, but if we have not high snows we have wide roads, good and safe to ride upon, and the pines and blossoming fruit-trees have a great beauty of their own, while the rhododendrons make glorious patches of colour.

I picnicked with some friends out at Mashobra one day, and noticed that maiden-hair and other ferns grew thick on the banks, while masses of wild primulas and great pale violets made a tender contrast to the green.

The bazaars here are a great joy, the native shops are so prettily carved, while their contents fill one with envious longing.

The Government buildings are large, but there is a sort of fantastic prettiness about them with their background of pines and blue mountains that give them the unreal air of a fairy opera scene. One sees huge pagoda-like structures labelled "Home Office," "Financial Department," Office of Military something or other, and one would not be a bit surprised if all the red coated chuprassies stepped to the front, clinked glasses or despatch boxes, or began the opening chorus.

But they are very strong these buildings though they look like delicate fretwork, and strong grave men sit in their rooms doing the work of the Empire.

Certainly Government officials don't come up to play, whatever some of us may do, and surely they must conduct the affairs of State better in this good climate than if they were being boiled or baked down below.

Did not Buckle, or somebody, point out the effect of climate on religions ? I know myself from experience its effect on temper ; and surely it must effect legislation as well.

The Police Commission have nearly finished their work, and Sir Andrew and Lady Fraser, who are staying at the Grand, go home shortly for a well-earned rest before taking up the Bengal appointment.

The season is really beginning now, the Viceroy has arrived. Garden parties are innumerable. Lady Ibbetson had one on Tuesday, and she is also "At Home" to visitors on Monday afternoons. Mrs. Arundel also has started her charming tennis parties.

The Tuesday teas at the Grand Hotel have commenced and are very popular, for the band plays, and tea (such good tea with real Italian Briocho, and other beautiful things to eat) is served at little round tables, and the whole affair has quite a Riviera-like feeling of brightness. Somehow sunshine and music, and best frocks, and tea at small tables always, when combined, make one feel gay and foreign.

People certainly do dress very well in Simla. I have seen some quite charming costumes. The prettiest are the white ones of cloth or serge, made usually with the new pleated bolero. For riding many women effect the picturesque rather than the smart wearing Panamas or soft stuff hats of Indian make, becoming shades which can be twisted and turned to suit. The first Gymkhana was held on Saturday down at Annandale.

The Harringtons give a dance next week, and there are rumours of more to follow. I only hope our partners will be sufficient to our need, but Kashmir seems to claim most men on leave. They go there to shoot things, and it is so wrong-minded of them when they are wanted in Simla to dance, and I am sure the things would rather not be shot. When I go to a dance and sit out alone, and try to look as if I had do e it on purpose, I know I shall say quite nasty things to myself about that vale of Kashmir.

The Simla A. D. C. gave a variety show on Friday and Monday which was most successful. It began with an excellent concert, and wound up with a sparkling little one-act play on which Mrs. Bingley and Mr. Williams delighted us all with their excellent acting. The theatre here is so pretty and the theatrical season promises to be a very good one, for there are many new sights as well as the old Simla favourites. "Jane" is in active rehearsal as well as "Little Miss Nobody." There is a talk of either the "Circus Girl," "San Toy," or the "Country Girl" being put on. I wish they would play the "Country Mouse." It is a play that takes so.

The Library in Simla is so cheap and so excellent. One can go there to read all the papers and magazines and bring away ten books at a time. The cases where the improving books live are kept locked, I mean histories and biographies, and one has to call a bearer to open them if one wants this description of book. I hate giving trouble to bearer, so I content myself with fiction as a rule, but materfamilias has been heard to say that Simla makes one fritter one's time and neglect one's improvement, so with a feeling of great virtue I called the bearer, got Section V unlocked, and staggered back with the "Private Life of Napoleon." I can't say I feel improved by its perusal, but his letters to Josephine were really tremendously nice, and the book was far less heavy to read than to carry.

It is post-time, so I can't tell you to-day about the dear monkeys and baby monkeys that live on Jacko Hill and are fed by a nice old fakir, nor have I time to describe the infinite variety of the Jampanis' clothes. Woman vie with each other as to whose rickshaw men shall wear the most uncommon and attractive garments. We go in for a simple khaki that will wash even if the Jampanis don't.

And how are you, who stay on the plains and pretend you like it ? Of such are the Saints in Heaven. Can I not tempt you from the perusal of a halo by my description, poor though it be, of this lovely place and of the gaiety that is and will be. People are anxiously looking forward to the arrival of Lord Kitchener, but that great man, so rumour has it, loves not Simla, and is in no hurry to take up his residence here.

NEW CLUB FOR POONA.

It is proposed to start a club at Poona, to be open from June to October only, to which ladies will be admitted for lunch, afternoon tea, and dinner. Members of the Civil, Naval, or Military services or their families to be admitted without ballot. Ladies, whose husbands are not in Poona, to be eligible to become members on the same terms as men. An opportunity now occurs of securing a bungalow, suitable and conveniently situated in Elphinstone Road, opposite the Club of Western India. It is often observed during the Poona Season that bachelors and genuine "widows" or "widowers" have no means of receiving hospitality, or entertaining ladies of their acquaintances who may happen to be passing through Poona ; and it is believed that a club on the lines suggested would meet a real want. Colonel Bayly is temporary honorary secretary. It is not proposed to let it any way clash with other clubs, and there will be no bar.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

THE COTTON MARKET IN APRIL.

CUSTOMS DUTIES IN PORTUGAL.

CURRENCY NOTES IN JAMAICA.

LONDON, MAY 1.

During the month a balance has been fairly well maintained between a strong statistical position on the one hand and a comparatively small demand for cotton on the other. Probably the actual consumption of cotton has not yet been materially decreased, but spinners have bought very sparingly, and reports of bad trade, necessarily vague, as no statistics are available, have tended to depress the cotton market. The lowest price that spot cotton touched during the month was 5·32d. on April 2. On the 7th it reached 5·44d. and for the last three weeks the variations have been slight. During the first week or so manipulations in New York forced violent fluctuations from day to day, but as the month advanced these were less marked, and Liverpool has throughout responded somewhat sluggishly. With the near approach of the end of the month speculation has again become more active, and the highest point of cotton, both spot and futures, was reached on the 28th, when spot was quoted 5·54d. and May-June touched 5.35d. The advances in Egyptian cotton—a marked feature of the latter part of March—were not continued, and the spot quotation for fair remained at 8 1-4d. until the 25th, when there was a slight weakening. The course of silver has been generally unexpected, and from 22 5-8d. on the 4th it rose to 25 1-16d. on the 28th, but lost 7-16d. on the 29th. The effect upon Eastern exchanges has, of course, been considerable. The general result of the month's working must, we fear, be considered as a weakening of the position of both spinners and manufacturers. Stocks of cheap cotton and yarn are nearly exhausted, prices of cotton are on the whole firmly maintained, and the demand from the principal markets is kept resolutely within very stringent limits of price. For specialities and for some replacements when necessity has created a peremptory demand a profitable business has been done, but the makers of staples have been hard pressed, and as the month advanced and they found themselves without provision of orders for the future they have been forced to accept rates that are only a preferable alternative to stopping machinery.

These conditions have told both on spinning and manufacturing, and as yarn is relatively cheap to cotton, so is cloth to yarn. Cloth, indeed, is the cheapest thing in the market, and those who combine spinning with manufacturing are under a double disadvantage. Our friends abroad, however, care nothing about relative cheapness, and will hardly raise their offers out of consideration for Lancashire difficulties. Naturally under these conditions a good deal is heard about short time. There is no immediate prospect of any combined movement, but it is difficult to see how Lancashire is to get over the next few months without it if prices are maintained. It is probable that there will be a good deal of short time and partial stoppage during the next few weeks without any formal announcement. It has been pointed out that the conditions of the American cotton industry are in many respects analogous to our own though hardly so acute, and in particular that their export trade is temporarily depressed. The returns of cotton exports for March were by no means unsatisfactory, though trade with China showed a marked decrease. Of crop news there has been little that is worth recording. A slightly increased movement has not been sufficient to relieve the situation, and the new crop is yet very much in the air. Early in the month the Bureau report of cotton gained provoked only a languid interest, and Mr. Henry Neil's reiterated prediction of a total 11 1-2 millions crop found few believers. There has been some discussion on the Indian Import and Excise duties, and it is whispered that pressure in this direction would be effective. It is satisfactory to learn that various experiments promoted by the British Cotton Growing Association are considered promising.

An important question as to the American cotton crop for next season—1903-4—is as to whether the retarding of the planting season will be favourable or inimical to the ravages of the Mexican cotton boll Weevil in Texas and the Mississippi Valley. As we pointed out some time ago, the method found to be most effective in growing cotton in Texas, in spite of the weevil, is early planting, so that the cotton may be well matured before the weevils appear in their greatest force, or in force sufficient to damage the crop greatly. Some anxiety has been caused in the Mississippi Valley owing to the fact that in many seasons—this year, for instance—the bottom lands are flooded, and thus early planting is made impossible. Dr. Howard, the entomologist for the United States Agricultural Department, however, though not prepared to say that all hibernating weevils would be destroyed by such floods, nevertheless expresses a belief that land overflowed in the spring would prove practically free from weevils at least for that year. More will be known on this point when the new crop is gathered, as the result of the flooding this spring of some of the lands in the infested region of Texas will then be apparent. Meanwhile Mr. E. A. Schwarz, who has been studying the Mexican cotton boll weevil in Cuba for the Department, has returned to Washington, and reported that he found the weevil in many parts of the island living on the wild cotton which perennially grows there. He failed to find any parasite—a disappointment to the Department, which hoped to impart a check of this kind to restrict the ravages of the weevil, present and prospective in the American cotton belt. The discovery of the general distribution of the weevil in Cuba is, however, likely to discourage investments for the development of cotton planting there. Meanwhile special investigations are being made in Texas with a view to effectively combating the weevil, and the planters are being recommended to plant early to increase the space between the rows so as to permit the rays of the sun to parch the fallen squares and thus destroy the food of the larvae and to keep the fields clear by burning all refuse.

The proposed increase in the Customs duties of Portugal, which is giving rise to some anxiety on the part of Manchester exporters to that country, is referred to in a report just issued, prepared by Mr. H. Harrison, the British Commercial Attache at Lisbon. Mr. Harrison does not express any opinion as to the probable action of the Cortes on the projected new tariff. He says, however, that even the existing duties, which are intended to assist the home industries, are a great burden on the population at large. If the bill authorising the higher rates should be passed it will undoubtedly create much dissatisfaction. The labouring classes in Portugal, he says, are poor, and already there is a good deal of discontent because of the high prices of articles of consumption. This unfortunate condition exists in spite of the fact that last year's harvest was unusually abundant and the imports of foreign of food were greatly reduced. Mr. Harrison states, however, that Portuguese trade and industry have been suffering for some time past, in consequence of the depression which has prevailed in the Portuguese colonies. With reference to the cotton goods schedules of the new tariff, it may be added that some of its items are designed to exclude British grey and partly bleached cloth used by Portuguese printers and dyers, who, being unable to obtain these raw materials of their industry from home manufacturers at anything like the prices they now pay, plus the import duties—even if they can get them at all from native producers,—are naturally protesting earnestly against the higher rates.

At a recent meeting of the Jamaica Legislative Council a currency bill for the issue of notes of small denominations—ultimately as low as 5s.—failed to pass the second reading. The Colonial Secretary, in moving the second reading, said that the measure was intended to establish a subsidiary currency of notes against deposits to their value in cash. It was proposed to issue these notes in defference to the demands that had been made for a considerable number of years owing to the fact that they had practically no gold currency in the island. It would be a great convenience to the public to have a smaller medium of currency than 20s. in silver. The advantages would be great to the Government and to

persons who had to make large remittances of silver—great to humble persons like himself who had to carry small sums of about £2 to their pockets in the course of a week. It was not likely that the bill would inconvenience any class of persons. It had been said that if they went as low as to issue 5s. notes it might produce inconvenience in the community, because a large number of persons who received wages less than 10s. per week might be given a 5s note and 1s. or 2s. in silver, and they might find difficulty in getting the sufficient quantity of silver that they required. He did not think that difficulty would be experienced if in the first instance the convenience of the public were consulted by issuing 10s. notes. The motion was opposed by Mr. Stern, who contended that, though the proposed issue might possibly be a convenience to the planter, it would certainly inconvenience the labourer. A labourer who got on Saturday night 10s. or more might take this note to a shop to buy a 1 1-2d. loaf. The shopkeeper might say that he would not take the 10s. note and change it for the sake of 1½d. The labourer would have to pay the shopkeeper a discount in order to induce him to take the note. One way of obviating the difficulty would be to keep open the Parochial Treasury late at night to cash such notes? Was it intended to make shopkeepers local bankers. Another thing against the proposal was that it would open the door to any amount of fraud. Of course he had long felt the difficulty of not having a gold currency. According to Dr. Johnston, who also opposed the motion, what is wanted in Jamaica is "a great deal more silver." It is sometimes hard to get 3d. or 6d. in that metal, and Dr. Johnston would be glad to see a silver 1 1-2d. piece brought back to Jamaica. The experience of British Honduras, where the alleged inconvenience of a silver currency (presumably for large payments) has been remedied, it was said, by the introduction of 4s. notes, was urged in defence of the measure for 10s. notes in Jamaica, but on the motion being declared lost its supporters did not call for a division.

The proposed new transcontinental railway in Canada, the Grand Trunk Pacific, continues to be a subject of discussion in the Dominion. One of the latest suggestions is that, in order to lessen the cost of construction, the Grand Trunk should secure running powers over the Canadian Pacific line north of Lake Superior, through what is known as the "unproductive district" forming part of that route. Against this suggestion it is urged, however, that still farther to the north of Lake Superior there is an immense fertile area, extending from the Quebec boundary to the region of Thunder Bay, the most northern portion of Lake Superior, and presumably also in the eastern direction across Quebec toward the valley of Lake St. John. Here, it is argued, the cost of constructing a new line would be light and the potential local traffic indefinitely extensive and profitable. Three years ago the Government of Ontario sent out ten exploration parties to examine the territory known as the "Clay belt," north of the Ontario boundary and of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and west of the Quebec boundary. The area of the arable land there was estimated by these expeditions at 16,000,000 acres, and the general character of the soil and climate was described as similar to that of the Temiskaming district, to which there has been a continuous rush of settlers for many months past. The region in question is drained by several large rivers, tributaries of the Moose, which flows into Hudson Bay. Another argument in favour of the Grand Trunk enterprise taking the more northern route, and, indeed, a motive for the construction of a second transcontinental line in Canada, is the shortening of the railway mileage between the Atlantic and the Pacific. Of course the new enterprise would be a competitor for through traffic—as well as local traffic—with China and Japan, and a shortening of mileage would be an important consideration in its favour.

The redemption of stocks of the colony of Victoria to be effected in London on January 1 next to the amount of about £5,500,000, is being discussed with some anxiety by Melbourne authorities. It is admitted that the future of Australian public credit must depend very largely on the measure of success attained. Should, on the one hand, the amount offered prove to be less than the amount to be repaid, the consequent inability to meet the full amount falling due will be regarded as a kind of default on the part of the colony; while, on the other hand, the complete success of the operation will undoubtedly reassure the holders of Australasian securities. "The work of providing for the redemption," the "Melbourne Argus" points out, "is the most critical that has ever had to be accomplished in connection with Australasian indebtedness; for the repayment of a large sum due on a fixed date is quite a different matter from issuing a fresh loan on terms prescribed by the state of the market. In the former case failure means positive discredit, but in the latter no obligation is broken." The arrangements for redemption will take some months to complete—for, so far at least as new borrowing is concerned, time will have to be allowed for the payment of instalments. In order that the greatest possible amount of success may be secured "it is requisite that every pains should be taken to remove distrust and soften prejudice in London with regard to Australasian public indebtedness and administration of finance." The whole of Australasia is practically interested in an undertaking on which the future of Australasian public credit so largely depends.

Messrs. Hubbard Bror. and Co.'s circular on the American cotton position dated New York, April 21, is as follows:—"A natural increase in the movement on account of the sharp premium established on the near-by positions was expected by the trade but some anticipated that it would continue on the present scale. This feature has prevented any heavy buying for another advance, as the tendency is to increase crop estimates above what has been regarded as the maximum consumption. It has also checked the demand for new shipments from European spinners who, holding the largest reserve stocks for many years, are naturally waiting to determine whether the movement is only a spasm resulting from the threatened squeeze in May or whether it is an indication of larger supplies on the plantations than had been expected. In our market it is generally believed that the original bulls have liquidated a very large amount of their holdings, but that delivery will be expected upon all of the May contracts. The idea prevails that some understanding has been reached under which provision has been made for the protection of all cotton tendered. After the sharp break of half a cent a reaction is expected at any moment which will be maintained if the movement falls from its present large scale. On this theory quite an amount of long cotton has been bought with a view of being sold at higher prices, but it is noticeable that there is as yet no indication of a general revival in speculation. We expect that our stock will exceed 100,000 bales by the end of May, as more cotton is pointing here for delivery than at first seemed possible, but when it became possible to import cotton from Liverpool the export demand stopped, and this market became the one where the lowest and highest grades could be disposed of to the best advantage. While crop estimates are growing larger there is little disposition to take the short side, as all are afraid of the strong statistical position, which cannot weaken so long as European spinners each week take from the visible supply more than their weekly consumption. For that reason the invisible supply fails to be felt by the market. As the season passes on the correctness of the overland movement to the Northern spinners is being questioned, as it is feared that in the great volume of traffic the railroad record may be incorrect. Continental, English, and Southern spinners have taken large reserve supplies, while the Northern spinners appear to have taken only a few thousand bales more than last season. It is difficult to understand why this should be so."

FLORILINE.—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline" being composed in parts of cleanly and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot, 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

THE KING'S JOURNEY IN ITALY.

THE King remained on board the royal yacht at Naples on Friday (April 31) until the afternoon, when he landed and proceeded by train to Caserta a beautiful city, where the Bourbon Kings had their favourite residence. Lord Rosebery, who lunched on the yacht, accompanied his Majesty, who returned at six o'clock and dined on board. At night the ships in the Bay were brilliantly illuminated.

ITALIAN GREETINGS.

The correspondent of the "Times" wrote on the eve of the King's reception at Rome (April 26):—

The Italian Press is naturally much occupied with the greetings to King Edward and comments on the political significance of the visit. It would be impossible to give anything approaching an adequate summary of the many expressions of good will evinced by journals of all shades of political opinion. An article, however, in Saturday's "Perseveranza" so fully reflects what seems to be the feeling in Italy that it may well be quoted as representing the utterance of Italian newspapers in general. After speaking of the pride which the Italian people experience at the visit to their King in the course of one year of the three most powerful monarchs in the world the Milan newspaper says that these visits are not only a proof of the excellent foreign relations of Italy, itself a proof of a peaceful international situation likely to be continued, but also a new pledge of the great accomplished fact—the unification of Italy under the monarchy of Savoy with Rome for its capital.

Preparations are being made on a grand scale for the reception of Edward VII. in Rome, but, more than by the outward pomp with which his presence will be celebrated, he ought to be struck by the spontaneity of sentiments displayed towards him by the Italian people, of which sentiments he has already had a proof at Naples. It is the friend whom the nation salutes and honours; it is the ally who has no need of protocols to testify his loyalty because nature and history have ordained that the interests of Great Britain and Italy should run parallel. Apart from the similarity of their institutions, liberty being in both countries the inspiring and directing motive of their policy, apart from their affinity in literature and culture, from mutual national inclinations, from past memories which keep ever alive in us a feeling of gratitude for the sympathy and moral support which were given us in the most critical moments of our revival, is there not also perhaps the real important fact that the two countries have an agreement of interests in the Mediterranean? England aims at keeping free her road to India, and Gibraltar Malta Cyprus, and Egypt are for her stations and strategic points to this end, not bases of aggressive operations. Her position in the Mediterranean is a guarantee that that sea will never become the monopoly of a single Power, and that the right for Italy to remain being shut in and paralysed in her expansion will not go unrecognised. Italy has no extensive pretensions; she contents herself, to use Bulow's words—"with a place in the sun" and with a small outlet on the north coast of Africa; and to assure herself of these modest advantages, which are also indispensable conditions of her existence, she is glad to have the British power at her side.

The "Perseveranza" also touches on the question of the King's visit to the Vatican.

Edward VII., although a Protestant Prince and head of a State which by a large majority is Protestant and most hostile to the Papacy, and without a representative at the Vatican, will also, it is said, visit Leo XIII. And such a visit is easily understood. Mere courtesy would make it an obligation, and political interest would advise it, seeing that the relations between England and Italy have, although not official, are nevertheless good. The Holy See appreciates the liberty which Catholics enjoy in England, and the British Government remembers the moderating influence exercised—not always successfully, it is true—by the Pontiff upon the Irish people.

ARRIVAL IN ROME.

ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION.

The "Times" correspondent telegraphed from Rome (April 27):—

An air of unwonted animation reigned throughout the city from an early hour this morning, as Rome set about the final preparations for the reception of her royal and welcome guest. Apart from the elaborate and very beautiful decorations which had been raised about the path of King Edward's entry, the streets everywhere seemed to wear a look of festive expectation and were gay with many-hued flags, among which the red of England was the predominant colour. Rome had decked herself a holiday in honour of the English King, and her citizens seemed eager to do justice to the occasion. The prevailing sentiment of the capital was well expressed in the words of to-day's "Popolo Romano":—"In Edward VII. we salute with great reverence and a lively sense of gratitude the first King of England to set foot in Rome in order to confirm before all the world, in a manner which is personally most graceful and politically most solemn, those feelings of perfect cordiality which for more than half a century have inspired the relations between the two dynasties and the two peoples."

No pains had been spared to make that salutation as splendid and as cordial as possible; whether it came from the dense crowd of citizens who thronged the route of the procession, or from their immediate representatives the Syndic and Municipality of Rome, who had invested their greeting in the Piazza with a pomp not unworthy of the City's most ancient traditions, or from the Royal House of Savoy, represented by the King of Italy himself, who, surrounded by the princes of his house and a brilliant staff, met King Edward at the railway station. When the carriage bearing the two Sovereigns left the station shortly after the arrival of the train at three o'clock it was to enter upon a veritable Via Triumphalis.

The Piazza dei Cinquecento, the Esedra, where a short halt was made for the presentation of an address of welcome by Prince Colonna, the Syndic of the City, on behalf of the citizens of Rome, the whole length of the Via Nazionale and the Via Quirinale, which formed the route of the procession, were lavishly decorated with Venetian masts supporting heavy festoons of foliage and emblematic shields and wreaths. The fountain of the Acqua Marcia had been subjected to a thorough cleaning, and its groups of bronze statuary shone more brightly for the occasion under the spray of its falling water.

Even on the short journey between the railway station and the Quirinal, King Edward could hardly have failed to notice the great changes that recent years have wrought in Rome. While jealously preserving all the relics and monuments of its glorious past, Rome has strenously endeavoured to overtake the other capitals of Europe in regard to the buildings in its more modern quarters, and nowhere are there more striking signs than in the Eternal City of the old order changing and giving place to new. Those who knew Rome before 1870 would find it difficult to recognise the city in its present aspect. The change, that of growing prosperity, is shown, not only by the streets, but by the crowds that filled them. It is a change with which, on the whole, whatever exception may be taken to certain features and whatever sentimental regret may be felt by the lovers of the picturesque, the English people have ever shown the quickest and warmest sympathy, and one could not but feel that there was some recognition of this fact in the acclamations which greeted the King of England to-day.

Indeed, the greeting of the populace left nothing to be desired in the way of cordiality and spontaneity, and was given with a true southern warmth. The weather was propitious, and a bright sun compensated for a rather cold wind. It is impossible to say how many people had collected to witness the King's entrance, some of whom had taken their places hours before the passage of the "cortege," but the whole route of the procession was lined with deep crowds of onlookers behind the soldiers, who extended from the station to the Quirinal. On arriving at the Palace of the Quirinal the Sovereigns were received at the entrance by the Prefect of the Palace, Count Gianotti, who conducted King Edward to the Swiss Saloon, where Queen Elena, surrounded by the ladies for her Court, awaited him. After his presentation to the Queen, King Edward withdrew to the apartments assigned to him in the Palace, whence he issued shortly afterwards to visit Queen Margherita. As the Palace of the Queen-mother King Edward made a stay of about half an hour.

SPEECHES AT THE STATE BANQUET.

At the State banquets mentioned in the preceding telegram covers were laid for 100 guests. King Victor Emmanuel was seated on the right of King Edward, and Queen Helena on his left. To the right of King Victor Emmanuel were seated Lady Bertie, the wife of the British Ambassador, the Duke of the Abruzzi, the Countess Trigona, Lady-in-waiting to the Queen, Sir Francis Bertie, the British Ambassador, the Duchess of Graziolli, and Signor Zanardelli, the Premier. Queen Alexandra had left the Court of Turin, Lady Lamington, the Duke of Genoa, Lady Mary Howard, and Signor Saracco, President of the Senate. The Duke of Aosta was seated opposite to King Edward, having on his left Lady Rennell Rodd, the Hon. Charles Hardinge, Lady Leech, and Signor Biancheri, President of the Chamber, and on his right the Countess Guicciardini, Lady-in-Waiting to the Queen, Major-Gen. Sir Stanley Clarke, the Marquis Calderini, and the Marquis di Rudini. All the high State and Court officials and the Staff of the British Embassy were also present.

King Victor Emmanuel proposed the toast of King Edward in the following terms:—

To you, Sire, happily our guest to-day, I address my greeting with the greatest satisfaction. From the most remote times cordial relations have been formed between my ancestors and the Sovereigns who preceded your Majesty on your glorious Throne. At a more recent time during the memorable reign of the Queen and Empress Victoria, the venerated mother of your Majesty, at a moment when, amid grave events, the destinies of Italy were being ripened, Italy had Great Britain constantly in her favour in good as in bad fortune, and now the presence of your Majesty revives ancient and recent memories which are sacred for me and my country. May the friendship between the two Crowns and the two people be maintained and become ever more solid. With this desire, and with this hope, I wish all happiness to the great British nation, and I drink to the health of your Majesty, her Majesty the Queen-Empress, and the whole British royal family.

In reply King Edward said:—

I hope that your Majesty will permit me to express my sincere and lively thanks for the kind words in which you have proposed my health. I can assure you, Sire, that it has been very agreeable for me to come once again to Rome and thus to pay you a visit. I have full confidence that the sentiments of mutual friendship which have so long existed in my country and in yours will never cease. We both love liberty and free institutions, and having these great objects before us, we have marched together in the paths of civilisation and progress, employing ourselves at the same time in the maintenance of universal peace. It is not long since we fought side by side, and although I am confident that another occasion will not present itself, I am certain that we shall be always united for the cause of liberty and civilisation as well as for the universal well being and the prosperity of all the nations. Will your Majesty be pleased to accept my thanks for your cordial words, especially for the touching allusion to the memory of my beloved mother and for your Majesty's kind expressions towards Queen Alexandra and the other members of my family? I also thank your Majesty and her Majesty the Queen for the warm reception which has been accorded to me since my arrival by you and by your people, a reception which I shall never forget. I drink to the health of your Majesty and of her Majesty the Queen.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

The statement which has been published that the Commander-in-Chief has created a new Advisory Board at Army Headquarters of which he will be President is a curiously portentous exaggeration of the simple fact that his Excellency has arranged to meet his Heads of Departments every Tuesday in office.

The following is the official list of casualties in the 2nd Sikhs in the action near Gumburri in Somaliland on the 17th April last:—killed, 1 British officer (Captain Vesey), 2 Native officers, 47 non-commissioned officers and men. Besides these, a havildar of the 36th Sikhs and a lance-havildar of the Peshawar Mountain Battery who were attached to the King's African Rifles were also killed in that engagement.

Some misconception having arisen in regard to liability for service in India of men who have extended their service with bounty under G. O. C. C. No 716 of 1901 the War Office has notified that such men are not exempted from further service in India after having returned Home with their unit, nor are they exempt from being posted to another battalion of the same regiment in cases where one battalion relieves its linked battalion in India.

We regret to announce the death of Major E. H. Watson, 33rd Punjab Infantry, which occurred at the Ramsay Hospital, Naini Tal, on the evening of the 14th instant from abscess of the liver.

The recommendations of Colonel Beatson's Committee on the Army Remount Department, Silladar Cavalry, and Imperial Service Cavalry, are being considered. It has so far been decided that no orders should be issued fixing the size of the young stock which may be bought by regiments, and that it must be left entirely to the regiments to decide whether to employ British or Native officers on purchasing duty. The question of jennet breeding is being considered.

The restriction under the Arms Act against the private importation of 303 rifles has been cancelled in the case of members of Volunteer Corps, staff sergeants and warrant officers of British units of the Army. The new concession is subject, however, to the following conditions: only one such rifle shall be imported or used by any individual; the rifle in question shall be for match shooting purposes, sighted to a range of over 1,000 yards and shall become part of the equipment of the Corps to which the owner belongs.

THE WEATHER.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, MAY 17.

Sunday.—The barometer has fallen over practically the whole country. Pressure is lowest at the foot of the hills and in the United Provinces. Strong south-westerly wind is blowing in Ganjam, Orissa and Bengal Coasts. Rain has fallen in Burma, Assam and South Peninsula. There have been showers of rain in Upper India and Baluchistan. Silchar, Sibsagar, Cherrapoonjee, Rawalpindi, Salem and Trincomalee have received amounts slightly exceeding one inch. Weather conditions are still slightly unsettled in Upper India and rain will probably continue in Burma, Assam and parts of South India. East and North Bengal may possibly receive showers, but distribution of pressure is unfavourable for general rain in those areas.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON SATURDAY, THE 16TH MAY.

SUMMARY.

Pressure.—There has been a brisk fall of pressure at Jacobabad and Cawnpore, a brisk rise at Bijapur, Belgaum, Goa, Kurnaul, Mangalore, Bellary and Bellary and small irregular changes elsewhere. Pressure is still slightly in excess of normal everywhere.

Winds are north-westerly to south-westerly at most places and the force has been fresh to light.

Temperature is about normal. The maximum varied from 110° at Dese to 85° at Veraval, and the minimum from 70° at Belgaum and Bangalore to 86° at Nagpur and Cuddapah.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is cloudy to overcast almost everywhere. Humidity changes are irregular.

Rain.—Heavy rain fell at Colombo (3.07) and light to moderate showers at Trichinopoly, Bellary, Secunderabad Cochin, Bangalore, Calicut, and Mangalore.

Weather is fine but skies still remain more or less cloudy in the south and the sea is reported to be rough at Cochin and Colombo. Thunderstorms have occured at many stations in Southern India.

E. A. KENYON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUTENANT-COLONEL LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 18th May.

1. 2nd Lieut H O Coates will assume the duties of acting Adjutant from the 16th instant.

By Order,
H. O. COATES, 2nd Lieut., B. V. A.,
Acting Adjutant, B. V. A.

TELEGRAPHIC FOREIGN SERVICE.

MAY 17.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, Perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez perfect.

AMERICA—Via Brest perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoy, perfect. Via Banang, perfect. Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoy, perfect. Via Banang, perfect.

AFRICA—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon, St. Vincent, perfect.

Cable between the Cheysons interrupted.

Cable Cheysons Mindanao interrupted.

Cable Penang Batu Mantajam interrupted.

Cable Penang Batu Mantajam St. Louis Martinique Guadaloupe Martinique, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, interrupted.

Telegrams will be answered frequently or steamers.

Cable communication with Martinique is open via Lisbon and Cadiz.

Telegrams can only be accepted at senders risk.

Code addresses should not be used.

Telegrams for Dominica are subject to censorship.

Telegrams in Code may be accepted for Crete but those in cipher language are not admitted.

Cable St Vincent Grenada interrupted.

Cutting communication with St Vincent and Barbados.

Cable New York, Haiti interrupted.

SOMALI REVERSE.

COL. COBBE RELIEVED BY GEN. MANNING.

ANOTHER STIFF FIGHT.

OPERATIONS INDEFINITELY POSTPONED.

TELEGRAMS from General Manning and Colonel Swaan tell of further operations in Somaliland. General Manning, in a despatch from Galadi, received via Bohotle, and dated April the 20th, reports the safety of Colonel Cobbe's column in the following terms:—

"Mounted infantry under Keenes reached Cobbe's zareba at Gumburra at 1 p.m. on 18th April. Cobbe evacuated his zareba early in morning of 19th April, and met remainder of my column about twenty miles west of Galadi and reached Galadi this evening. Cobbe's retirement from zareba south-east was unopposed.

"Cobbe informs me Plunkett was ordered by him to cover retirement of Captain Olivey's Company, which had been sent out to reconnoitre at short distance from camp, and was believed to be engaged.

Plunkett did this without coming in contact with enemy, but after accomplishing the duty as ordered further advanced some seven miles from camp and engaged the enemy. The enemy in overwhelming numbers, both horse and foot, attacked Plunkett on all sides in open, but were kept off until ammunition was exhausted and the square was broken.

"From the account of survivors enemy came on in immense numbers and with bravery. They must have lost at least 2,000 men in their attacks on the square, and the survivors describe the dead as being piled in heaps in front of Maxims. The square was subjected to heavy fire from the surrounding bush in the intervals between the rushes on it.

"The detachment of both regiments engaged—2nd Sikhs and 2nd K.A.R.—appear to have fought with splendid gallantry, but were overpowered by numbers and at a disadvantage owing to stopping power of service bullet.

"The Dervishes on this occasion fought with a fanatical bravery far greater than they have ever shown before. Their disinclination to follow up Cobbe's withdrawal shows how heavily they suffered."

It appears that in all forty survivors of Plunkett's column reached Coob's Zareba. Of these thirty-four were wounded, Cobbe had with him a force of 573 all told.

MAJOR GOUGH'S FIGHT.

Colonel Swaan, in a series of despatches from Bohotle, gives the story of several skirmishes with the enemy in the direction of Waiwal, which is between Bohodle and Galadi. It appears that Major Gough, commanding at Danop (the advanced post from Bohotle) had gone out to meet the enemy with 200 mounted infantry (Camel Corps, Sikhs, Somalis, and Yaos), and a Maxim. He left at 4-30 a.m. on April 23. Major Gough reported:—

"At 7.30 a.m. we were fired on by enemy's force and mounted troops, and their attack was repulsed with loss. At 9-15 a.m. again in contact with them, and at 10-20 large number was reported advancing to a general attack on us.

"We formed a square, animals in centre. At 10-30 enemy made frontal attack and then attacked on all sides.

"Owing to thick bush and long grasses fighting was at close quarters—twenty to thirty yards.

"Attack continued till two p. m. Troops very satisfactory. Enemy determined and exposed themselves. They always gave way before Maxims, and moved frequently."

After telling of two charges to clear out enemy from the bush, Major Gough continues:—

"At 3 p.m. short of ammunition and pressed, I sent to Danop for reinforcements and ammunition. Formed square and retired all sick and wounded on camels.

"Till 5-30 retirement very slow on account of sick and wounded. Rear guard right and left flank engaged throughout. At 5-30 p.m. I sent Somali Mounted Infantry, under command of Captain Dickinson who extended and cleared enemy from left and right flank. At about 5-45 fire ceased.

"Force arrived Danop 1.15 a.m. 25th April, bringing sick and wounded and most of dead. Reinforcements and ammunition asked for met us en route."

THE LOSSES.

The following officers were killed in action:—Captain C. Godfrey, D. S. O., Indian Contingent B. C. A.; Captain O. M. D. Grace, R.A.

Following officer severely wounded:—Major Rowlands, 2nd King's African Rifles.

Slightly wounded:—Major A. Sharp, 6th K.A.R.; Captain Hugues, Brigade Camel Corps; Captain R. E. L. Townsend, 2nd K.A.R. Rank and File:—Killed in action, 13; slightly wounded, 28.

In separate message Major Gough takes notice of gallant conduct of Captain Wilkin, in command of Bikanir Camel Corps, and Captain Rolland, 1st Bombay Grenadiers Intelligence Office, also two men, and B.G.H. Rules, one Sikh, Indian Contingent B.C.A., one man Somali Camel Corps. They protected and carried off Captain Bruce, who was dangerously wounded. But for their gallant conduct Captain Bruce must have been taken prisoner by enemy.

RETIREMENT TO BOHOTLE.

In latest information Major Gough reports the receipt of a despatch informing him of the news from Gumburra, and conveying orders to return. He marched from Danop on April 24 for Bohotle. He should arrive at Bohotle to-morrow, April 28.

ANOTHER VERSION OF PLUNKETT'S FIGHT.

Mr. Bennet Burleigh, the "Daily Telegraph's" war correspondent in an undated despatch sent from Aden last week, gives the following account of the disaster to Colonel Plunkett's column:—

Colonel Cobbe, V. C., having sent out a small detachment from Galadi to the westward, thought he heard the sound of firing, and sent Colonel Plunkett with a composite force consisting of 200 Sikhs, Yaos, and Somalis, with ten officers, each man having a hundred rounds of ammunition.

Presumably they missed the small detachment that had preceded them, and met with an overwhelming force of the enemy from Walwal at a point forty miles to the west of Galadi on April 18. Colonel Plunkett's column was practically annihilated.

A despatch from Bohotle says that an additional supply of camels is being sent to General Manning to assist him in moving. The majority of the camel, captured by our forces are females and young ones, the baggage animals being in a minority of one to seven or eight. Major Gough has so far met none of the enemy in his reconnaissance, and the country is quite clear.

The reports confirm the Mullah's presence with his headquarters at E. Hamaro, three days' journey to the south-west of Gerlogubi.

There has been some friction at Bohotle leading to quarrels between the Somalis and the Indian troops, but it is believed that further trouble has now been averted.

COLONEL COBBE UNABLE TO SEND HELP.

Mr Bennet Burleigh, in a despatch from Galadi to the "Telegraph," says:—Yussif Ali's people or the Mullah's followers have begun looting and raiding on a small scale from the Obbia side.

It seems most probable that the force which the Mullah detached to attack General Manning, for whom he has offered a reward of thousands of camels, was that which encountered Colonel Plunkett.

Captain Olivey was on the right rear when Colonel Plunkett hastened out. Colonel Cobbe and those in the zareba heard heavy firing, including the noise of Maxims. They believed that matters were going all right, but they could not move owing to the number of animals and the extent of zabera they had to guard. The arrival of four escaped Yaos gave Colonel Cobbe the first authentic news of the disaster.

MAXIMS FROM ADEN.

His Majesty's ships Hussar and Redbreast have arrived at Aden from Berbera. The "Telegraph's," correspondent says:—"They bring confirmation of Friday's report that Colonel Cobbe's column has been attacked. The result of the engagement is unknown, but the enemy presumably have been driven off."

The Hussar returned to Berbera on Friday morning, and the Naiad followed at night, taking two Maxims with her.

All the warships at Aden have been ordered to hold in readiness Maxim parties, with a view, if necessary, to the landing of a brigade at Berbera. His Majesty's ship Cossack proceeded to Berbera on Monday.

It is rumoured that the water supply to Berbera from up-country has been cut off.

THE KING'S GRIEF.

It is stated that the King was greatly moved on learning of the British reverse in Somaliland. He remarked to those near him, "I knew Colonel Plunkett, and I am sure that he died like a hero."

The special correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph" at Naples says: His Majesty, in conversation, referred to the misfortune in Somaliland as of no permanent significance in itself, but as an instance, like the Italian experiences at Adowa and Dogali, of the common fate to which the two countries had been subject in their African enterprises. No words could have made a more chivalrous and a more chaste impression at the present moment upon Italian feeling.

OPERATIONS INDEFINITELY POSTPONED.

A Reuter telegram from Aden asserts that as a result of the recent fighting it is reported there that the further advance of the Somaliland expedition is indefinitely suspended.

"It will be necessary," states the correspondent, "for General Manning to collect at Galadi the various details, outposts, and sick who are scattered at many different places on the lines of communication with Galadi from Bohotle, Damot, and Obbia. Victory may embolden the Mullah to attempt to win further successes by attacking these isolated posts. An elementary precaution in the present position of affairs is to safeguard these detachments from attack. Pending the carrying out of these measures of defence, nothing further can be done, and forward movement is possible. The issues of the recent fighting will probably lead to a military occupation of the Protectorate. Apart from recent losses, the force at the disposal of General Manning is quite insufficient for all practical purposes."

Mr. Brodrick, in the House of Commons yesterday afternoon, denied that we were pulling the chestnuts out of the fire for Italy. The Government recognised to the full, he said, the cordial co-operation received from that country, though we had not had all the assistance we had reason to anticipate in relation to Mudug. We were not bound to hold on to Mudug by any agreement with the Italian Government.

With regard to the future, added the Secretary for War, there is no intention of administering the country in which we now are, or, as far as I can predict, of attempting to hold it. Our policy is to keep the coast line and to maintain the attachments of the tribes, to whom we are bound by treaty. We shall do everything in our power to break the Mullah's power, but shall not send a large force to pursue him. We have already dealt him a heavy blow by seizing a large number of his cattle which are his source of wealth and his only means of procuring fresh ammunition.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FAILS IN SOMALILAND.

LORD SELBORNE ASKS WHY.

THE Earl of Selborne, speaking at the anniversary dinner of the Institution of Mechanical Engineers, said the news from Somaliland reminded him of that fine simile of Lord Salisbury's, that these small wars, as we called them, were like surf breaking on the confines of civilisation. This last little war would also be memorable as the first war, he believed, in which an organised attempt had been made to utilise the great invention of Mr. Marconi; and curiously enough, as he understood, on this occasion it had not succeeded. It showed either that those who were charged with using the apparatus were not sufficiently skilled, which he thought was not probable, or that under the conditions of the country new conditions were developed which disturbed all previous calculations and made the apparatus useless. Doubtless this would be overcome in the future, and the invention would be utilised on land. He could only say that at sea the use of wireless telegraphy had reached a point at which any ship that was unprovided with it considered it had a first-class grievance. Wireless telegraphy at sea was of the utmost possible convenience, Lord Selborne also referred to the subject of naval gunnery. He had never missed an opportunity of discussing gunnery with flag officers, captains, or junior officers who were responsible, and he had not yet found an officer who did not think, if he had not done his best to bring the unit under his command to the highest perfection of shooting, that he had failed in his duty.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. on Saturday give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	1	0	3
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Doogri	10	7	24
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	5	8	24
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar, and Mahalaxmi	4	3	11
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	8	5	22
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	2	4	12
G Mahim and Worli	12	9	16
Water Division	0	1	1
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	4	18
Total	42	40	131
Same date last year	30	34	113

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	2		
B Mandvi, Chukla, Umarkhadi and Doogri	4		
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	7		
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalaxmi	2		
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla, and 1st Nagpada	18		
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	3		
G Mahim and Worli	9		
Water Division	0		
Non-Resident and Unknown	0		
Hospitals	0		
Total	45	38	97
Total plague deaths to date	261,005	112,957	
Same date last year	0	0	109

PRESIDENCY PLAGUE RETURNS.

THE cases of plague and deaths therefrom reported to Government during the month of April were as follows:—

Cities.	Cases.	Deaths.
Bombay	6162	5738
Karachi	843	738
Poona (including cantonment)	48	43
Districts.		
Ahmedabad	901	623
Panch Mahals	99	73
Kaira	3681	3404
Broach	182	126
Surat	1093	791
Thana	539	446
Khandeish	703	577
Nasik	535	334
Poona (excluding City)	195	173
Satara	1004	788
Sholapur	404	338
Ahmednagar	808	651
Kolaba	207	193
Ratnagiri	149	147
Belgaum	1710	1491
Dharwar	1195	832
Bijapur	105	91
Kanara	19	13
Hyderabad (Sind)	142	97
Political Agencies.		
Kathiawar	1141	737
Kolhapur	2237	1745
Cutch	61	53
Mahi Kantha	7	5
Rewa Kantha	25	21
Bijapur Agency	33	29
Cambay	131	93
Baroda territory	13736	9892
Dharampur Bansda and Sachin	737	570
Janjira	491	370
Akalkot	1515	1048
Aundh	132	84
Bhor	7	7
Savanur	20	15
Total	26,857	22,973
Month of March	58,000	41,277
Total to date	1,118,950	853,669

During the month Karachi, Sukkur, Larkhana Upper Sind Frontier, Thar and Parkar, Khairpur, Palanpur and Savantvadi were free.

THE Metropolitan Water Board has done well in selecting as its chairman Mr. Robert Melville Beachcroft. As effective leader of the Moderate party in the London County Council he commanded the respect and good will of every member, and he has been vice-Chairman of the Council. He had considerable influence in shaping the legislation embodied in the Public Health (London) Act of 1891; his knowledge of living London is intimate, and it is helped by his wide experience as a solicitor.

IN connection with the visit of the King to Glasgow there appears to have been some local anxiety regarding the official who is responsible for his Majesty's safety during his brief sojourn in that city. Scotland has no Mr. Peel, although it has a detective force that has a distinguished record at its credit, and it seems the Sheriff-Principal is the individual who is officially in charge of the King, when his Majesty pays a visit to that city. His duties are of an honorary nature, however, and the burden of the work will fall on the Chief Constable.

HERE, THERE, AND EVERYWHERE.

LONDON, MAY 1.

TO FIND A MILLIONAIRE.

It is the business of the commissioner to find the millionaries, but to make sure, at the same time, that the tinker pays his share as well. It is not the easiest thing in the world to find the millionaire on behalf of the Income tax, and as often as not the finding is due to a bold stroke of chance, such as that by which Mr. Ritchie's friend gained nearly fifty thousand pounds for the Revenue. Some years ago a huge system of fraud was discovered which had for years been involving the State in heavy loss, and it was the Income tax commissioner who brought the fraud to light. One of the most difficult processes in taxation is the exempting of foreigners residing abroad but in receipt of dividends paid in this country, and in these cases affidavits of exemption are entered. In the case in question a commissioner observed that affidavits representing a capital of some millions sterling were entered by one man, and, suspicion leading to inquiry, the commissioner discovered the man who was supposed to be benefiting from this enormous capital living in a garret in Paris!

THE GENIUS OF A RAILWAY COMPANY.

It is

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

There are now more than one system of "trolley" wire electric omnibuses, that is to say, omnibuses which run along roads by electricity drawn from overhead wires, after the manner of electric tramcars. The system of Schiemann, Siemens, and Halske, of Berlin, and that of Lombard-Gueria, in France, are the best known. Two serial, or trolley, wires are used in both systems. The connections between the trolley wires and the electric motors are extensible, so as to permit the omnibus to move out of the way of other vehicles.

The German system is in use between Konigstein-Hutten and Konigbrunn, in the valley of Bilea, a distance of about six miles. It is proposed to establish also a service of freight cars with a special locomotive on this road, particularly in connection with paper works and saw mills in the neighbourhood. The Lombard-Guerin system has been tried between Samois and Fontainebleau, or about two miles. The trip took twenty minutes, and the electric energy required was 64 kilowatts per omnibus for two-thirds of a mile run.

Dr. Walter Hamburg has devised an ingenious stereoscope for Rontgen ray photographs, of which an illustrated account appears in the "Electrical Review." It consists of two simple eye-pieces or lenses, combined with an ordinary wide-angle camera.

Experiments to disable a balloon in the air by rifle or field gun fire have been carried out by the Austrian Army. A balloon, 7,000 feet high, was held at anchor, and the gunners, kept ignorant of the range, were told to disable it. Twenty-two shots were fired before the approximate range was found, and it was only at the sixty-fourth round that the balloon was hit, and that slightly, but the small rupture of the gas-bag made it slowly descend.

Commandant Renard has formulated the conditions of safety for navigable balloons. One is that a secondary gas bag, or balloonette, which can be inflated at need by a powerful ventilator driven by an independent motor, should be provided.

M. Delezenne finds that the venom of the cobra, adder, and puff adder contains a peculiar ferment, a kinase, which gives to pancreatic juice a strong digestive action on albumen. This ferment is destroyed by heating the venom to 100 degrees centigrade for fifteen minutes. The part played by it in snake-bite is under investigation.

Senior Don Floriano Davadi, Governor of Conyaugo, Honduras, has discovered a wild vine in the Pijo Mountains which produces rubber. It grows 100 feet high and is said to belong to the African family of rubber vines. It thrives on the hills as well as in the valleys, and the rubber, he claims, is superior to that of Para. The vine requires attention for six years before the sap should be drawn.

M. Toulet finds form investigation that the more deeply the ocean bed is penetrated downwards the less the proportion of slime and calcareous matter in it. On the other hand, the proportion of sand and pure clay increase with the depth.

Mme. Ceraski, wife of the Director of the Observatory of Moscow, has discovered a new variable star. During a period of one day eight hours and 35 minutes it emits a brilliant light, then becomes extinct for an equal period, the brightens again, and so on. Apparently it consists of two stars, one eclipsing the other.

The island of Cerigotto not far from Cythera in the Ægean, has of late yielded about thirty statues whole or broken to the archæologist and artist. The finest is a bronze Hermes, recently placed in the National Museum of Athens. It was discovered by sponge fishers at a considerable depth, and brought to the surface by divers from a Greek man-of-war. It proves to be one of the most remarkable masterpieces of the times of Phidias Polycletus and Praxiteles. It was in fragments, but they have been put together with great skill by M. Alfred Andre, a French expert. Archæologists consider that it rivals the famous Hermes of Praxiteles at Olympia.

According to M. Cavadias, Director of Hellenic Museums, the statue together with bronze statuettes, a marble ephebus, a bronze head, and so forth were lost in a ship about the time of the Roman conquest of Greece. The statues date from the fourth or fifth century B. C.

The Scientific American, referring to an article in the American Electrical Review on the danger of fires from sparks caused in breaks, or gaps, of conductors by wireless telegraph signals, refutes the arguments of its contemporary, and points out that although the intensity of the signal sparks is great the quantity is small. It states that only seven kilowatts were used at the Marconi station in transmitting President Roosevelt's messasge to King Edward across the Atlantic. The journal is also informed that Marconi's experiments are leading towards a reduction rather than an increase of power.

There is, as we all know, or might know, a Marconi and his wireless telegraph, and it is the most renowned, but there is also a De Forrest and his wireless telegraph, a Slaby Arco and their wireless telegraph, with many other gentlemen and their wireless telegraphs. The Patent Office journal shows that a very large number of patents in this subject have been taken out during the past two years. Inventors, as usually happens when the utility of an invention has been demonstrated and its practical application entered upon, are now turning their minds to it.

A small daily paper called "The Wireless" was started at Avalon, Santa Catalina Island, California, U. S., on March 25. Its news comes by wireless telegraph to the island, and is published to the inhabitants before the arrival of the steamer from the mainland.

Mist-poeffers is the accepted name for sounds resembling detonations or reports of guns occasionally heard in mountains or on the seashore. According to M. Alippi, an Italian observer, they are indigenous, and have no relation to meteorology. In Umbria, Calabria, and Romagna the people regard the noises as a sign of bad weather. Nevertheless, the bannitti, as they call the phenomenon, is only heard near the mountains, and coincides with seismic disturbances. A distinction may have to be drawn between the bannitti of Italy and the mist-poeffers of Holland or the so-called Barisal guns of India, which are heard on the sea shore.

Mr. Sheppard, in the Naturalist for April, explains that the item bever-heads occasionally found in old parish accounts of Yorkshire refers to the otter, but that remains of beaver have been found near Beverley and other parts of the county.

In the State reception of King Edward at the Court of Lisbon, a feature of antiquarian interest was the six old carriages, or "caro-ses." The first, it appears was built in Paris in 1665, and offered by Louis XIV. to Princess Marie-Francoise-Isabella of Savoy. The others date from the eighteenth century.

In Chili, at Huatacondo, in the province of Tarapaca, there is a mine of sulphate of copper, which according to M. Venator, an engineer, is spread over an area of 200,000 metres square. It is supposed that the sulphate comes from deposits of metallic copper, which are decomposed by the action of heat and water.

A German proposes to reach the North Pole in a submarine boat under the ice. A wireless telegraph station is to keep in touch with him. It is not quite clear how he is to get to the surface for breathing, or receiving and sending his messages, or planting the German flag on the ipebergs when he gets there. But arrangements for the expendition are in progress.

Almost unknown to the majority of Londoners, a danger exists in their midst which may at any moment become very serious. We refer to the lack of proper carriage ambulances for the conveyance of patients to hospitals. Under the existing state of things, if a person is taken suddenly ill at night there is every chance that he will have to wait until the following morning before being removed to the hospital. In some cases this is likely to have very grave effects on the patient's condition, and the sooner the hospital authorities look into the matter the better. It is not an evil very difficult to reform.

On many previous occasions we have referred to the abominable traffic in old and broken-down horses whereby weak, suffering, and worn-out animals are led down to the docks and thence conveyed to Rotterdam, there to be made into sausages. . . . The only Act under which the "travelling" of lame or weak horses through the streets can be interfered with is the Cruelty to Animals Act, provided, that is to say, that the horses in question are not affected with glanders or farcy. Owing to the order of the Board of Agriculture the conditions under which horses are shipped have been much improved, but in our opinion a new Act is necessary which should prevent the export of hopelessly lame, suffering, or weak horses. No doubt the trade is a lucrative one, but so was keeping a rat-pit or a cock-pit and both these occupations have been made illegal, therefore we do not see why an equally if not more cruel trade should not be stopped.

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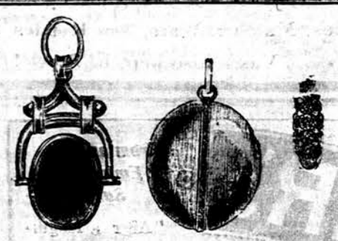

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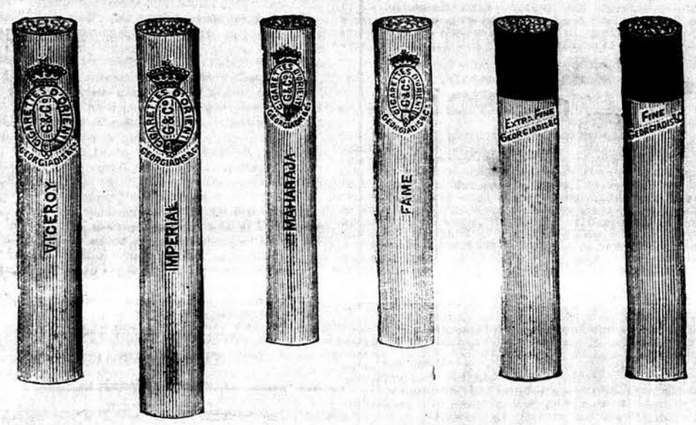

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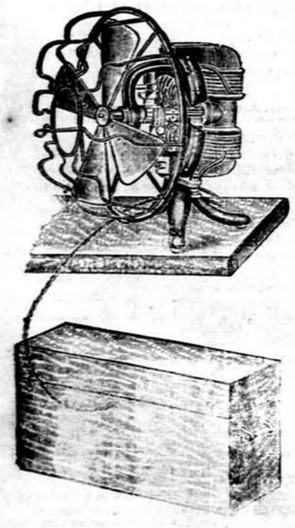

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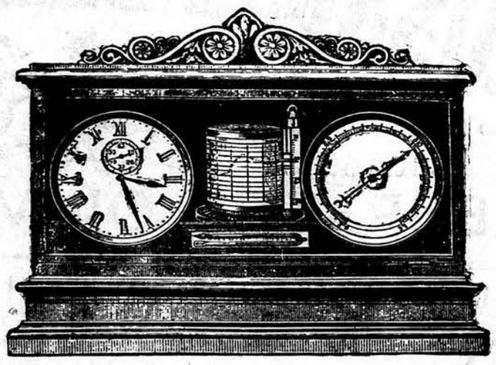

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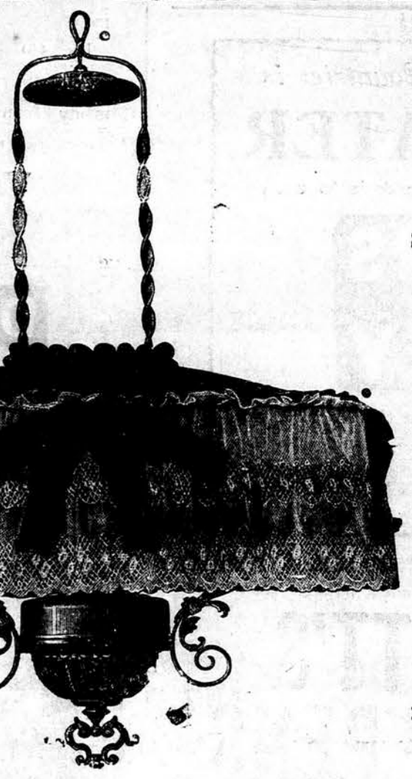

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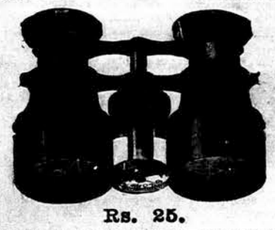

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A French Remedy for all Irregularities.
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